The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 315. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC!

Late Returns Show the Buckeye State Has Swung.

THE SUMMARY OF STATES.

Indiana Surely for Cleveland and Stevenson.

CALIFORNIA IS DOUBTFUL.

Democratic Plurality There Being Rapidly Cut Down.

TABLE OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

One of the surprises of the election is the news from Ohio. A bulletin received at midnight stated that the Democrats were gaining at a rate that, carried throughout the State, would result in the choice of Cleveland Electors. The news was sustained by later dispatches. Supplementing this news came the following special dispatch:

ALLIANCE, O., Nov. 9, midnight.—Complete returns received this afternoon from this (McKinley's) district completely wipes out the usual Republican majority of 2,500 and elects Dr. George P. Ikirt, Democrat, to Congress over Thomas R. Morgan Sr. of this city, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 1,000.

Mr. Cleveland will have at least 266 votes in the Electoral College. Indiana has swung out of the doubtful column and its fifteen votes may safely be put down for the Democrats. The Cleveland Electors in Illinois will have over 32,000 plurality. California is in doubt. In Connecticut the Democratic plurality is over 5,000. Idaho's three Electoral votes are still in doubt, but there is indication that they will ultimately be found in the Weaver column.

Kansas is for Weaver. The Populists still claim the State, however, and are backed up by several newspapers. The vote is so close that until the returns are all in there is a chance that it may swing. In Michigan the returns are coming in slowly; the Electoral vote still stands ten for Harrison and four for Cleveland, but these figures may be altered by later advices. Weaver has probably lost the four Electoral votes in Minnesota he was credited with yesterday and the nine votes of the State may now be counted for Harrison. Thus the only sure votes for the Populist candidate—Idaho and Kansas still doubtful—are in the silver States; Colorado contributing four and Nevada three. Oregon may have one for Weaver, however, and make his total eight, the latest returns from that State indicating that the vote is divided, leaving three for Harrison. The Republicans have conceded West Virginia to the Democrats.

The latest returns show that the Populists and Democrats will have to unite in the Senate in order to have the balance of power. The same returns give the complexion of the House as follows: Republicans, 129; Democrats, 215; Populists, 10.

The following is a table of the Electoral vote as the returns indicate it:

State.	Electoral Vote. Whole No. of votes.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Weaver.	In doubt
Alabama	11	..	11	..	..
Arkansas	8	..	8	..	..
California	9	..	..	5	4
Colorado	6	..	6	..	..
Connecticut	6	..	6	..	..
Delaware	3	..	3	..	..
Florida	4	..	4	..	..
Georgia	13	..	13	..	..
Idaho	3	..	..	..	3
Illinois	24	..	24	..	..
Indiana	15	..	15	..	..
Iowa	13	13	..	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..	10	..
Kentucky	13	..	13	..	..
Louisiana	8	..	8	..	..
Maine	6	6	..	..	..
Maryland	8	..	8	..	..
Massachusetts	15	15	..	..	..
Michigan	14	10	4	..	..
Minnesota	9	9	..	..	..
Mississippi	9	..	9	..	..
Missouri	17	..	17	..	..
Montana	3	3	..	..	..
Nebraska	8	8	..	..	..
Nevada	3	4	..	..	3
New Hampshire	4	..	4	..	..
New Jersey	10	..	10	..	..
New York	36	..	36	..	..
North Carolina	11	..	11	..	..
North Dakota	3	3	..	..	..
Ohio	23	..	23	..	..
Oregon	4	3	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	32	32	..	..	..
Rhode Island	4	4	..	..	..
South Carolina	9	..	9	..	..
South Dakota	4	4	..	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	12	..	..
Texas	15	..	15	..	..
Vermont	4	4	..	..	..
Virginia	12	..	12	..	..
Washington	4	4	..	..	..
West Virginia	6	..	6	..	..
Wisconsin	12	12	..	..	..
Wyoming	3	3	..	..	..
Total	444	..	..	..	..
Necess'y to a choice.	223	125	269	18	12

PLURALITY IN THE SENATE.

The Democrats Will Have 43 Votes in the Fifty-third Congress.

Latest returns indicate that after the meetings of the several Legislatures elected this fall the Democrats will have 43 votes in the United States Senate. The strength of the several parties is indicated in the following table:

Senate.

STATES.	53d CONGRESS. Republicans.	53d CONGRESS. People's.	53d CONGRESS. Democrats.	52d CONGRESS. Republicans.	52d CONGRESS. People's.	52d CONGRESS. Democrats.
Alabama	..	..	2	..	..	2
Arkansas	..	..	2	..	..	2
California	2	..	..	2	..	..
Colorado	2	..	..	2	..	..
Connecticut	2	..	..	2	..	..
Delaware	1	..	1	1	..	1
Florida	..	..	2	..	..	2
Georgia	..	..	2	..	..	2
Idaho	2	..	..	1	1	..
Illinois	1	..	2	..	..	2
Indiana	..	..	2	..	..	2
Iowa	2	..	..	2	..	..
Kansas	..	2	..	1	..	1
Kentucky	..	..	2	..	..	2
Louisiana	..	..	2	..	..	2
Maine	2	..	..	2	..	..
Maryland	..	..	2	..	..	2
Massachusetts	2	..	..	2	..	..
Michigan	2	..	..	2	..	..
Minnesota	2	..	..	2	..	..
Mississippi	..	..	2	..	..	2
Missouri	..	..	2	..	..	2
Montana	2	..	..	2	..	..
Nebraska	1	..	1	2	..	..
Nevada	1	..	1	2	..	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..	2	..	..
New Jersey	..	..	2	..	..	2
New York	..	..	2	1	..	1
North Carolina	..	..	2	..	..	2
North Dakota	2	..	..	2	..	..
Ohio	1	1	..	1	1	..
Oregon	2	..	..	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	..	..	2	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	..	2	..	..	2
South Dakota	1	..	1	1	..	1
Tennessee	..	..	2	..	..	2
Texas	..	..	2	..	..	2
Vermont	2	..	..	2	..	..
Virginia	..	..	2	..	..	2
Washington	2	..	..	2	..	..
West Virginia	..	..	2	..	..	2
Wisconsin	..	..	2	1	..	1
Wyoming	2	..	..	2	..	..
Total	40	4	51	47	1	39

HOW CONGRESS WILL STAND.

Republicans Will Have 125, the Democrats 219 the People's Party 10.

Below is given the strength of the several parties in the House of the Fifty-third Congress. No election resulted in Rhode Island. The statements contained in this table will be subject to slight modifications as later returns are received. As the situation now stands the Republicans will have 129 votes, the Democrats 215, People's party 10. This gives the Democrats a majority of 84 and a plurality of 94. Below are the figures:

STATES.	53D CONGRESS. Republicans.	53D CONGRESS. Democrats.	53D CONGRESS. People's.	52D CONGRESS. Republicans.	52D CONGRESS. Democrats.	52D CONGRESS. People's.
Alabama	..	9	..	..	8	..
Arkansas	..	6	..	..	5	..
California	1	6	..	4	2	..
Colorado	..	..	2	1	..	..
Connecticut	1	3	..	1	3	..
Delaware	..	1	..	..	1	..
Florida	..	2	..	..	2	..
Georgia	..	11	..	..	10	..
Idaho	1	..	..	1	..	..
Illinois	9	13	..	6	14	..
Indiana	3	11	..	2	11	..
Iowa	10	1	..	5	6	..
Kansas	3	1	4	2	..	5
Kentucky	1	10	..	1	10	..
Louisiana	..	6	..	..	6	..
Maine	4	..	..	4	..	..
Maryland	..	6	..	..	6	..
Massachusetts	10	3	..	5	7	..
Michigan	7	4	1	4	7	..
Minnesota	6	1	..	1	3	1
Mississippi	..	7	..	..	7	..
Missouri	2	13	..	..	14	..
Montana	..	1	..	..	1	..
Nebraska	2	2	..	..	1	2
Nevada	..	1	..	..	1	..
New Hampshire	1	..	..	2	..	..
New Jersey	5	7	..	4	7	..
New York	13	21	..	11	23	..
North Carolina	1	8	..	1	8	..
North Dakota	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ohio	10	11	..	7	14	..
Oregon	2	..	..	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	20	10	..	18	10	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	2	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	2	..	..
Tennessee	2	8	..	2	8	..
Texas	..	13	..	..	11	..
Vermont	2	..	..	1	..	..
Virginia	..	10	..	..	10	..
Washington	2	..	..	1	..	..
West Virginia	2	..	..	1	4	..
Wisconsin	4	6	..	1	8	..
Wyoming	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	125	219	10	88	236	8
TERRITORIES.						
Arizona	..	1	..	..	1	..
New Mexico	..	1	..	..	1	..
Oklahoma	1	..	..	1	..	..
Utah	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	1	3	..	1	3	..

The changes that have taken place in the Congressional delegations, as compared with the list printed in THE TRIBUNE Wednesday, are indicated below:

Alabama—The entire delegation is Democratic.

Arkansas—The entire delegation is Democratic.

California—Fourth District, James G. Maguire of San Francisco, Dem., is elected instead of of Charles A. Alexander, Rep.

Indiana—First District, N. H. Taylor, Petersburg, Dem., instead of S. P. Twinchem, Rep.; Tenth District, Thomas Hammond, Hammond, Dem. instead of William Johnson, Rep.; Charles S. Coon, Elkhart, Dem., instead of James S. Dodge, Rep.

Iowa—Fifth District, Robert G. Cousins, Tipton, Rep., instead of John T. Hamilton, Dem.

Kansas—At large, W. A. Harris, Linwood, Peo.-Dem., instead of George T. Anthony, Rep.; Third District, Thomas J. Hudson, Fredonia, Peo.-Dem., instead of Lyman U. Humphrey, Rep.; Fifth District, John Davis, Junction City, instead of J. R. Burton, Rep.; Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge, Peo.-Dem., instead of Chester I. Long, Rep.

Michigan—J. L. Chipman, Detroit, Dem., instead of Frank J. Hecker, Rep.; James S. Gorman, Chelsea, Dem., instead of James O'Donnell, Rep.; Eighth District, William S. Linton, Saginaw, Rep., instead of Henry M. Youmans, Dem.-Peo.

Missouri—Eleventh District, Charles F. Joy, St. Louis, Rep., instead of John J. O'Neil, Dem.

Nebraska—Second District, David R. Mercer, Omaha, Rep., instead of George W. Doane, Dem., Third District, C. R. Keifer, Pierce, Dem., instead of George D. Meiklejohn, Rep. The result in the Fifth and Sixth Districts is in doubt.

New Jersey—Eighth District, W. S. Chamberlain, Bayonne, Rep., instead of John T. Dunn, Dem.

Ohio—Sixteenth District—S. J. Pearson, Woodsfield, Dem., instead of C. L. Poorman, Rep.; Eighteenth District, George P. Ikert, East Liverpool, Dem., instead of Thomas R. Morgan, Rep.

Pennsylvania—Seventh District, Irving P. Wanger, Norristown, Rep., instead of Edwin Hollowell, Dem.; James B. Reilly, Pottsville, Dem., instead of Charles M. Brumm, Rep.; Twenty-fourth District, William A. Sipe, Stowe Township, Dem. (for the short and long term), instead of Ernest Acheson, Rep.

Rhode Island—No election resulted. Congressmen will be elected in January.

South Carolina—Seventh District, S. W. Moise, Sumter, Dem., instead of George W. Murray, Rep.

Wisconsin—Ninth District, Thomas Lynch, Antigo, Dem., instead of Myron H. McCord, Rep.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE VIEWS.

What Is Thought of the Defeat by the Men Who Run the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The view of the men who have had to do with the management of the Republican National campaign is that either free trade or Democratic stultification will be the outcome of yesterday's election.

They believe that the issue was presented squarely to the people and they do not question the verdict rendered. If the hundreds of thousands of wage-earners in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and other large cities are ready for the experiment, and if the farmers want to try new conditions as Tuesday's voting seems to show, there ought to be no interference with the carrying out of their will. The fact that the Senate will probably have an anti-Republican majority and possibly a straight Democratic one after March 4 is a subject of congratulation. Either the Democrats must keep their pledges or the free trade current in the party will sweep it away. It also appears that while the business interests were more than satisfied with President Harrison's administration they are also ready for a change in the fiscal policy.

These were the views interchanged at Republican national headquarters this afternoon when Chairman Carter, Messrs. Clarkson, Kerens, Manley, Cornelius N. Bliss, and other members of the committee studied the returns. If the disaster had been due to a break at any one point in the line the committee might have felt that its own management would be subjected to criticism. But in the general overturning there could be no such responsibility laid to them. Some of the members thought they saw the beginning of the disaster two years back, when Mr. Blaine's protests were unheeded and duties were raised, yet they believe the distinction between protection and free trade had been drawn clearly enough, so that a difference of opinion as to the schedules would not cause a weakening in the Republican line of battle.

From the first they recognized that the chances were in favor of the Democrats in New York and the campaign was mapped out so that the State might be lost and the battle still won. While the danger of fusion was recognized in the Western States it was hoped that the plain failure of the movement in the South would have its moral in the West and the Republicans who had been drawn into the movement there would return to the fold. But when Illinois gave a straight Democratic majority it was recognized that the success or failure of fusion was henceforth of little consequence.

The only trace of bitterness is in the reflection that the big Democratic majority in Chicago has given the State to Cleveland. In New York City and Brooklyn one of the effective rallying cries of Tammany for inflaming its followers against the Republican Presidential ticket was that the Republicans had taken the Fair from New York and given it to Chicago. It was true that the Exposition was the creation of a Republican Congress, that its location in Chicago was by a Republican Congress and that everything done for it had been by the Republicans, against the bitter opposition of the Democrats. The Republicans having shown their friendliness to the great national enterprise and having been made to suffer politically in consequence in New York, it was a natural assumption that Chicago would not make the Fair

[Continued on third page.]

RESULTS IN ILLINOIS.

NO REASON TO ALTER THE ESTIMATES FIRST GIVEN.

Democrats Elect Their National and State Tickets by Substantial Pluralities—Full Returns Not In, but Altgeld Ran Behind Cleveland Considerably in Several Counties—There Will Be Nine Republicans and Thirteen Democrats from This State in Congress—Legislature Democratic.

Returns yesterday and last night from Illinois counties indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket and also that Cleveland carries the State by a substantial majority. Altgeld for Governor and the State ticket appears to run behind the national ticket. This is decidedly pronounced in some counties, such as Adams, Cass, Cook, Crawford, La Salle, Logan, Menard, Montgomery, Peoria, and Shelby.

Many counties have reported on President and failed to give figures on Governor. From returns received it appears that the Democratic State ticket ran about even with Altgeld, including Congressmen-at-large. The following table shows the pluralties for President in 1888 and pluralities for 1892, full and estimated:

Pluralities for President.

	PLURALITIES IN 1888. Harrison.	PLURALITIES IN 1888. Cleveland.	PLURALITIES IN 1892. Harrison.	PLURALITIES IN 1892. Cleveland.
Adams	170	1,108	....	1,919
Alexander	....	....	371	....
Bond	409	....	333	....
Boone	1,605	....	1,471	....
Brown	....	671	....	688
Bureau	582	....	375	....
Calhoun	....	350	....	450
Carroll	1,315	....	1,018	....
Cass	....	546	....	662
Champaign	1,001	....	1,600	....
Christian	....	497	....	515
Clark	268	....	....	64
Clay	59	....	200	....
Clinton	....	774	....	1,029
Coles	138	....	60	....
Cook	816	....	....	31,748
Crawford	....	212	....	105
Cumberland	....	237	....	315
De Kalb	2,178	....	1,753	....
De Witt	65	....	....	30
Douglas	268	....	253	....
Du Page	542	....	328	....
Edgar	....	62	23	....
Edwards	653	....	671	....
Effingham	....	1,055	....	25
Fayette	....	496	....	450
Ford	905	....	845	....
Franklin	....	91	....	135
Fulton	....	17	....	350
Gallatin	....	421	....	432
Greene	....	1,165	....	1,184
Grundy	656	....	215	....
Hamilton	....	546	....	549
Hancock	....	351	....	650
Hardin	....	138	....	....
Henderson	445	....	430	....
Henry	2,068	....	1,595	....
Iroquois	1,751	....	90	....
Jackson	....	18	....	....
Jasper	....	551	....	....
Jefferson	....	397	....	....
Jersey	....	572	....	607
Jo Daviess	9	....	....	122
Johnson	810	....	....	....
Kane	3,186	....	2,155	....
Kankakee	1,118	....	814	....
Kendall	1,085	....	844	....
Knox	2,565	....	2,723	....
Lake	1,072	....	1,069	....
La Salle	....	307	....	1,416
Lawrence	26	....	....	20
Lee	876	....	810	....
Livingston	223	....	21	....
Logan	....	315	....	530
McDonough	51	....	32	....
McHenry	1,561	....	800	....
McLean	1,773	....	830	....
Macon	295	....	205	....
Macoupin	....	633	....	1,177
Madison	510	....	....	334
Marion	....	327	....	401
Marshall	....	84	....	....
Mason	....	559	....	496
Massac	631	....	853	....
Menard	....	256	....	473
Mercer	545	....	495	....
Monroe	....	461	....	458
Montgomery	....	732	....	600
Morgan	....	217	....	501
Moultrie	....	322	....	....
Ogle	1,380	....	1,799	....
Peoria	....	799	....	675
Perry	....	15	....	160
Piatt	235	....	243	....
Pike	....	772	....	750
Pope	735	....	600	....
Pulaski	703	....	800	....
Putnam	64	....	....	....
Randolph	....	152	....	350
Richland	....	84	....	....
Rock Island	940	....	....	....
St. Clair	....	256	....	....
Saline	240	....	....	....
Sangamon	....	....	712	....
Schuyler	....	....	384	....
Scott	....	....	283	....
Shelby	....	1,467	....	1,500
Stark	533	....	413	....
Stephenson	....	85	....	133
Tazewell	....	500	....	600
Union	....	1,021	....	1,330
Vermilion	1,626	....	....	....
Wabash	....	252	....	316
Warren	692	....	437	....
Washington	244	....	....	....
Wayne	....	60	....	25
White	....	659	....	725
Whiteside	1,390	....	1,048	....
Will	1,100	....	346	....
Williamson	328	....	352	....
Winnebago	2,910	....	3,189	....
Woodford	....	598	....	955
Plurality	45,922	22,955	32,302	57,408

The pluralities on Governor are not so complete, as the following table shows:

Pluralities for Governor.

	FOR GOV., '88. Fifer.	FOR GOV., '88. Palmer.	FOR GOV., '92. Fifer.	FOR GOV., '92. Altgeld.
Adams	....	1,240	....	1,769
Alexander	366	....	362	....
Bond	333	....	339	....
Boone	1,571	....	1,454	....
Brown	....	688	....	683
Bureau	451	....	425	....
Calhoun	....	374	....	450
Carroll	1,277	....	1,044	....
Cass	....	563	....	627
Champaign	944	....	1,600	....
Christian	....	509	....	654
Clark	....	289	....	702
Clay	18	....	175	....
Clinton	....	799	....	1,074
Coles	99	....	50	....
Cook	....	4,497	....	30,389
Crawford	....	227	....	77
Cumberland	....	258	....	315
De Kalb	2,150	....	1,779	....
De Witt	14	....	....	15
Douglas	242	....	252	....
Du Page	755	....	359	....
Edgar	....	85	29	....
Edwards	658	....	661	....
Effingham	....	1,067	....	1,187
Fayette	....	527	....	475
Ford	878	....	846	....
Franklin	....	118	....	125
Fulton	....	75	....	350
Gallatin	....	430	....	432
Greene	....	1,220	....	1,021
Grundy	636	....	215	....
Hamilton	....	558	....	540
Hancock	....	400	....	700
Hardin	....	134	....	....
Henderson	437	....	433	....
Henry	2,037	....	1,641	....
Iroquois	757	....	25	....
Jackson	....	186	....	....
Jasper	....	590	....	....
Jefferson	....	451	....	125
Jersey	....	629	....	702
Jo Daviess	....	43	....	309
Johnson	774	....	....	....
Kane	3,029	....	2,515	....
Kankakee	1,062	....	803	....
Kendall	1,047	....	836	....
Knox	2,493	....	2,748	....
Lake	1,059	....	1,159	....
La Salle	....	305	....	1,210
Lawrence	15	....	....	20
Lee	835	....	833	....
Livingston	228	....	58	....
Logan	....	304	....	500
Macon	181	....	296	....
Macoupin	....	697	....	1,178
Madison	107	....	....	430
Marion	....	361	....	401
Marshall	....	101	....	....
Mason	....	553	....	539
Massac	725	....	787	....
McDonough	13	....	124	....
McHenry	1,535	....	800	....
McLean	1,876	....	860	....
Menard	....	371	....	402
Mercer	493	....	517	....
Monroe	....	540	....	545
Montgomery	....	771	....	575
Morgan	....	293	....	559
Moultrie	....	310	....	425
Ogle	1,859	....	1,662	....
Peoria	....	782	....	675
Perry	....	59	....	170
Piatt	223	....	253	....
Pike	....	810	....	750
Pope	727	....	550	....
Pulaski	680	....	775	....
Putnam	73	....	....	....
Randolph	....	318	....	500
Richland	....	119	....	....
Rock Island	761	....	....	....
Saline	240	....	....	....
Sangamon	....	1,109	....	1,531
Schuyler	....	400	....	324
Scott	....	317	....	263
Shelby	....	1,517	....	1,235
Stark	497	....	373	....
St. Clair	....	393	....	....
Stephenson	31	....	....	184
Tazewell	....	601	....	550
Union	....	1,130	....	1,270
Vermillion	1,549	....	....	....
Wabash	....	249	....	300
Warren	661	....	455	....
Washington	203	....	....	....
Wayne	....	99	....	75
White	....	668	....	....
Whiteside	1,322	....	1,140	....
Will	983	....	258	....
Williamson	285	....	....	....
Winnebago	2,761	....	3,180	....
Woodford	....	616	....	948
Pluralities	41,972	29,524	33,754	32,079

The missing counties in 1888 gave pluralities for Fifer aggregating 3,905 and Palmer 2,166.

Pluralities for Congressmen-at-Large.

The following pluralities on Congressmen-at-large are generally based on the the vote for President, unless definite figures were received:

Counties.	Willits. Rep.	Yates. Rep.	Black. Dem.	Hunter. Dem.
Adams	....	....	....	....
Alexander	450	450	....	....
Bond	332	332	....	....
Boone	1,450	1,450	....	....
Brown	....	....	688	688
Bureau	400	400	....	....
Calhoun	....	....	450	450
Carroll	1,026	1,026	....	....
Cass	....	....	653	653
Champaign	1,600	1,600	....	....
Christian	....	....	....	....
Clark	....	....	90	90
Clay	175	180	....	....
Clinton	....	....	....	....
Coles	60	60	....	....
Cook	....	....	20,000	20,000
Crawford	....	....	77	77
Cumberland	....	....	315	315
De Kalb	....	....	....	....
De Witt	....	....	30	30
Douglas	145	145	....	....
Du Page	328	328	....	....
Edgar	....	....	....	....
Edwards	661	661	....	....
Effingham	....	....	1,300	1,300
Fayette	....	....	500	500
Ford	845	845	....	....
Franklin	....	....	135	135
Fulton	....	....	....	....
Gallatin	....	....	550	550
Greene	....	....	....	....
Grundy	215	215	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	....
Hancock	....	....	700	700
Hardin	....	....	....	....
Henderson	427	427	....	....
Henry	1,700	1,700	....	....
Iroquois	90	90	....	....
Jackson	....	....	....	....
Jasper	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	....	....	100	100
Jersey	....	....	697	697
Jo Daviess	....	....	242	242
Johnson	600	600	....	....
Kane	2,000	2,000	....	....
Kankakee	802	802	....	....
Kendall	....	....	....	....
Knox	2,600	2,600	....	....
Lake	945	945	....	....
La Salle	....	....	1,416	1,416
Lawrence	....	....	....	....
Lee	800	800	....	....
Livingston	....	....	....	....
Logan	....	....	600	600
Macon	296	296	....	....
Macoupin	....	....	1,175	1,175
Madison	....	....	300	300
Marion	....	....	460	460
Marshall	....	....	175	175
Mason	....	....	600	600
Massac	750	750	....	....
McDonough	100	100	....	....
McHenry	800	800	....	....
McLean	....	....	....	....
Menard	....	....	466	466
Mercer	495	495	....	....
Monroe	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	....	....	600	600
Morgan	....	....	511	511
Moultrie	....	....	359	359
Ogle	....	....	....	....
Peoria	....	....	800	800
Perry	....	....	160	160
Piatt	240	240	....	....
Pike	....	....	750	750
Pope	600	600	....	....
Pulaski	800	800	....	....
Putnam	....	....	....	....
Randolph	....	....	....	....
Richland	....	....	108	108
Rock Island	1,110	1,110	....	....
Saline	....	....	....	....
Sangamon	....	....	1,300	1,300
Schuyler	....	....	400	400
Scott	....	....	....	....
Shelby	....	....	1,231	1,231
Stark	410	410	....	....
St. Clair	....	....	500	500
Stephenson	....	....	100	100
Tazewell	....	....	400	400
Union	....	....	1,300	1,300
Vermilion	....	....	....	....
Wabash	....	....	275	275
Warren	432	432	....	....
Washington	....	....	....	....
Wayne	....	....	....	....
White	....	....	....	....
Whiteside	....	....	....	....
Will	....	....	....	....
Williamson	....	....	....	....
Winnebago	3,400	3,400	....	....
Woodford	....	....	600	600

The Prohibition vote is greater than four years ago, and the People's party will poll between 5,000 and 10,000.

PROBABLY ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Illinois' Delegation Likely to Contain Nine Republicans.

At midnight there is little doubt that the next Congressional delegation from Illinois will be composed of the following:

1. J. Frank Aldrich, Rep.
2. L. E. McGann, Dem.
3. A. C. Durborow Jr., Dem.
4. Julius Goldzier, Dem.
5. A. J. Hopkins, Rep.
6. R. R. Hitt, Rep.
7. T. J. Henderson, Rep.
8. Lewis Steward, Dem.
9. H. K. Wheeler, Rep.
10. P. S. Post, Rep.
11. E. F. Marsh, Rep.
12. J. J. McDannold, Dem.
13. W. M. Springer, Dem.
14. Owen Scott, Dem.
15. J. G. Cannon, Rep.
16. G. W. Fithian, Dem.
17. Edward Lane, Dem.
18. W. S. Forman, Dem.
19. J. R. Williams, Dem.
20. G. W. Smith, Rep.

CANNON RETURNED TO CONGRESS.

His Plurality Is About 550—Isaac B. Craig Elected State Senator.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., for Congress in the Fifteenth District, carries Douglas County by 35 votes, Champaign by 261, and Vermilion by 800. Busey, Dem., carries Coles by 275 and Edgar by 250. Cannon's plurality in the district will be 550, while Harrison's will be 2,500. Thomas Lyons, Rep., for Senator in the Thirty-second District, carries Douglas County by 259. Isaac B. Craig, Dem., is elected, as well as the two Democratic Representatives, McGee and Clark.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Returns from Rock Island County are still incomplete, but place Harrison's vote at 4,300; Fifer's, 4,100. Four years ago Harrison's was 4,584; Fifer's, 4,552. Cleveland will have this year 3,800 to 3,654 four years ago, while Altgeld will have close to 4,000, as against 3,771 for Palmer in the last Gubernatorial race. In the Eleventh Congressional District Col. Marsh will have at least 650 plurality over Truman Plautz, thus redeeming the district for the Republicans.

CONTEST FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Latest Returns Indicate the Democrats Have Both Branches.

There have been several changes in the list of members of the General Assembly published yesterday. It is possible that Wolf has defeated Berry in the Twenty-fourth. The Republicans gain a Senator in the Forty-eighth, and probably lose the

of the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth of the Thirtieth Ward; the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second of the Thirty-first Ward; the Third, Sixth, Thirteenth, and the Fifteenth of the Thirty-third Ward. It is understood that Mr. Hull concedes his defeat.

There is no doubt that all the Democratic candidates for county officers, except the five candidates for County Commissioners in the county towns, are elected. Their average majority will be over 20,000. The Democratic judicial candidates are all elected by similar majorities.

Wards.	PRESIDENT. Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	GOVERNOR. Fifer, Rep.	Altgeld, Dem.
1	3,172	2,333	3,749	2,916
2	3,174	2,846	3,236	2,692
3	3,988	3,881	3,930	2,764
4	3,959	3,988	4,108	3,247
5	3,563	4,974	2,367	5,081
6	2,515	6,630	2,107	6,160
7	2,333	6,503	1,941	5,963
8	1,136	4,012	1,055	3,703
9	2,097	4,794	2,113	4,694
10	2,938	5,696	2,973	5,715
11	4,044	4,236	3,924	3,927
12	7,403	5,686	7,523	5,487
13	4,363	4,359	4,330	4,220
14	3,774	4,373	3,703	4,360
15	3,196	4,869	3,170	4,948
16	2,258	5,759	2,270	5,912
17	2,654	5,654	2,714	5,583
18	2,526	4,174	2,605	4,138
19	2,360	5,843	2,325	5,788
20	1,794	5,734	1,974	5,803
21	2,050	3,699	2,038	3,725
22	2,453	3,809	2,435	3,806
23	3,503	5,535	3,450	5,582
24	3,401	4,296	3,484	4,135
25	3,399	2,789	3,301	2,775
26	2,486	4,004	2,491	4,141
27	1,318	1,345	1,318	1,227
28	957	1,375	964	1,361
29	1,797	4,705	1,820	4,717
30	3,180	5,803	3,178	6,635
31	3,741	2,669	3,798	2,623
32	5,063	3,349	5,407	3,099
33	5,016	3,535	5,316	3,230
34	3,905	3,926	4,069	3,887
Cicero	1,698	941	1,767	876
Total	102,643	135,697	102,959	134,532
Plurality		33,054		31,573

Missing Precincts.

Thirteenth Precinct, Second Ward.
Second Precinct, Eighth Ward.
Sixteenth Precinct, Tenth Ward.
Second Precinct, Twenty-First Ward.
Eleventh Precinct, Twenty-ninth Ward.
Thirty-second Precinct, Thirtieth Ward.
Sixth Precinct, Thirty-fourth Ward.

First Ward.

Precincts.	PRESIDENT. Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	GOVERNOR. Fifer, Rep.	Altgeld, Dem.
1	110	141	97	145
2	110	133	110	137
3	197	153	177	157
4	113	152	101	93
5	132	138	139	129
6	91	160	98	154
7	101	182	97	163
8	102	157	102	156
9	97	168	109	167
10	114	196	117	196
11	226	178	188	157
12	112	110	109	112
13	191	204	190	207
14	134	117	137	112
15	223	203	227	197
16	239	157	237	160
17	57	51	101	57
18	114	239	115	240
19	90	92	88	98
20	174	134	120	131
Total	2,712	2,933	2,746	2,916

Second Ward.

1	192	161	196	163
2	223	142	222	142
3	190	214	188	214
4	149	177	148	177
5	123	123	125	123
6	189	195	189	195
7	214	216	219	213
8	192	199	195	201
9	228	135	239	115
10	208	207	220	195
11	140	201	131	191
12	74	191	74	191
13	176	142	181	131
14	145	94	161	87
15	178	218	165	217
16	99	98	143	92
17	274	142	263	144
Total	3,174	2,846	3,236	2,692
One precinct missing.				

Third Ward.

1	423	61	381	110
2	207	130	214	122
3	191	174	195	170
4	290	132	290	132
5	176	138	190	126
6	208	120	210	118
7	235	198	240	188
8	228	128	231	127
9	230	146	213	152
10	194	155	200	145
11	239	153	239	155
12	187	113	199	101
13	99	168	96	170
14	150	111	144	123
15	192	115	205	107
16	126	183	119	140
17	270	271	264	248
18	188	167	194	160
Total	3,988	2,881	3,930	2,764

Fourth Ward.

1	205	132	218	128
2	187	157	202	143
3	198	169	198	169
4	204	127	181	154
5	266	172	275	162
6	199	88	199	83
7	154	154	153	154
8	161	161	166	154
9	185	174	209	156
10	176	288	180	283
11	208	131	225	119
12	243	148	250	141
13	183	173	183	175
14	188	164	206	148
15	96	276	90	282
16	204	100	217	89
17	208	136	210	129
18	137	189	139	172
19	144	153	147	161
20	96	145	69	140
21	151	233	131	233
22	161	156	162	158
Total	3,932	3,388	4,108	3,247

Fifth Ward.

1	84	164	84	164
2	119	247	103	270
3	183	174	183	174
4	151	200	155	200
5	65	213	65	210
6	124	210	124	210
7	74	246	74	246
8	74	310	81	301
9	206	268	203	270
10	111	257	113	259
11	226	153	113	259
12	161	198	161	198
13	76	246	68	271
14	51	167	48	170
15	213	106	210	107
16	114	145	117	145
17	118	110	118	110
18	248	128	253	125
19	51	167	51	167
20	144	205	144	205
21	92	45	90	45
22	78	252	78	252
23	116	274	171	248
24	91	248	93	247
25	69	272	74	271
26	68	153	72	159
27	98	208	76	211
28	107	218	69	150
29	85	197	77	205
30	61	114	74	104
31	60	210	62	208
32	92	270	98	264
33	133	237	133	237
Total	2,563	4,974	2,367	5,081

Sixth Ward.

1	54	186	48	188
2	91	231	88	232
3	90	258	90	264
4	72	225	72	229
5	57	178	60	176
6	75	185	150	200
7	113	213	77	219
8	53	203	46	210
9	17	264	17	264
10	39	209	39	214
11	43	414	47	416
12	44	84	45	81
13	111	210	114	209
14	117	195	113	202
15	115	195	113	202
16	101	291	92	324
17	130	181	144	237
18	70	205	63	209
19	80	142	68	153
20	106	199	100	208
21	114	190	117	188
22	49	270	49	270
23	43	306	38	313
24	71	319	30	340
25	440	206	46	299
26	95	306	85	310
27	145	303	155	193
Total	2,515	6,030	2,107	6,160

Seventh Ward.

1	214	158	220	152
2	204	173	207	170
3	84	214	81	218
4	76	181	76	181
5	130	206	130	206
6	143	135	142	137
7	170	276	169	280
8	153	263	130	267
9	107	225	103	229
10	89	295	89	295
11	144	285	109	300
12	95	249	90	247
13	89	164	88	174
14	109	177	94	219
15	133	174	133	174
16	87	240	67	241
17	147	186	144	173
Total	2,133	3,563	2,041	3,663
One precinct missing.				

Eighth Ward.

1	86	305	89	303
2	94	306	91	312
3	91	308	93	308
4	74	294	75	285
5	82	305	87	303
6	76	194	77	188
7	73	258	79	253
8	117	353	119	354
9	46	318	46	333
10	60	318	65	237
11	73	293	70	297
12	104	307	109	304
13	75	246	66	249
14	98	248	49	247
15	96	163	95	165
Total	1,136	4,019	1,052	3,703

Ninth Ward.

1	105	248	110	211
2	80	305	78	311
3	104	220	104	220
4	88	173	92	168
5	129	179	126	183
6	111	241	115	253
7	107	227	104	234
8	50	264	53	259
9	110	181	100	240
10	110	235	100	234
11	144	210	141	197
12	61	82	45	90
13	79	252	78	252
14	116	274	171	248
15	91	248	93	247
16	69	272	74	271
17	68	153	72	159
18	98	208	76	211
19	107	218	69	150
20	85	197	77	205
21	61	114	74	104
22	60	210	62	208
23	92	270	98	264
24	133	237	133	237
Total	2,067	4,794	2,113	4,894

Tenth Ward.

1	133	266	133	266
2	120	195	120	176
3	191	269	97	343
4	201	272	202	263
5	128	344	128	344
6	168	273	167	274

Tenth Ward—Continued.

Precincts.	PRESIDENT. Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	GOVERNOR. Fifer, Rep.	Altgeld, Dem.
7	107	264	98	277
8	144	306	141	314
9	73	205	73	204
10	117	227	203	263
11	142	263	135	272
12	86	186	74	205
13	57	226	57	227
14	117	246	93	271
15	239	192	243	189
16	101	319	102	323
17	121	269	121	263
18	121	291	139	273
19	76	276	88	262
20	98	194	90	212
21	98	256	90	252
22	143	163	138	147
23	122	129	138	121
Total	2,926	5,696	2,875	5,715

Eleventh Ward.

1	226	179	233	174
2	173	174	171	176
3	113	220	113	221
4	148	157	148	157
5	178	130	186	123
6	218	146	224	141
7	143	176	143	178
8	150	160	160	152
9	257	207	259	195
10	143	153	143	144
11	221	139	241	133
12	240	173	247	169
13	242	173	244	205
14	256	178	256	167
15	123	269	135	232
16	78	103	77	103
17	203	98	201	101
18	163	111	176	105
19	78	180	84	184
20	250	177	164	165
21	228	144	237	134
22	141	148	141	148
23	74	201	93	193
24	104	230	112	221
Total	4,226	4,048	4,226	3,927

Twelfth Ward.

1	231	122	221	122
2	276	117	276	217
3	156	124	167	114
4	202	236	205	237
5	248	106	249	107
6	133	126	150	130
7	236	133	248	118
8	202	102	247	105
9	273	158	266	145
10	245	169	240	129
11	224	159	247	202
12	196	180	128	180
13	176	121	191	106
14	176	135	201	132
15	180	150	183	148
16	187	183	205	168
17	219	199	221	125
18	199	141	199	141
19	228	212	241	154
20	168	107	176	100
21	179	141	176	138
22	246	160	256	147
23	145	145	139	152
24	223	138	225	132
25	165	203	165	203
26	177	203	173	206
27	128	197	133	190
28	278	208	292	195
29	97	97	166	94
30	227	187	227	187
31	173	278	147	138
32	205	131	209	191
33	174	193	174	192
34	154	133	165	192
35	236	185	237	187
36	165	130	185	119
Total	4,265	4,389	4,320	4,220

Fourteenth Ward.

1	105	260	100	263
2	137	348	137	348
3	199	177	209	165
4	254	269	259	261
5	218	260	218	260
6	218	260	218	260
7	163	186	165	186
8	210	238	220	228
9	186	299	186	296
10	197	288	197	287
11	206	213	202	217
12	206	203	254	150
13	151	209	143	218
14	150	228	150	209
15	133	241	133	241
16	244	260	238	267
17	64	219	83	216
18	150	127	150	127
19	21	18	20	19
Total	3,174	4,338	3,273	4,399

Fifteenth Ward.

1	38	193	37	194
2	104	186	102	200
3	180	266	180	260
4	180	226	180	226
5	137	166	137	166
6	256	244	262	237
7	235	227	235	227
8	150	190	150	190
9	196	210	196	207
10	210	257	211	257
11	187	155	186	159
12	69	230	70	235
13	154	150	149	153
14	194	203	197	197
15	101	254	98	260
16	133	77	77	226
17	61	263	57	269
18	150	234	151	236
19	203	201	203	200
20	188	201	183	207
21	143	271	138	276
Total	3,186	4,859	3,170	4,948

Sixteenth Ward.

1	133	195	133	132
2	254	133	236	163
3	203	232	181	232
4	138	250	155	257
5	123	246	116	252
6	114	218	118	208
7	118	217	116	219
8	71	266	60	271
9	56	263	59	100
10	47	305	46	306
11	21	279	19	281
12	43	351	43	330
13	209	193	193	225
14	14	393	15	390
15	34	310	36	309
16	80	330	80	320
17	253	187	253	185
18	10	477	12	475
19	21	353	22	352
20	124	176	132	178
21	117	312	100	329
22	90	199	90	198
23	38	320	36	322
Total	2,384	5,759	2,276	5,912

Seventeenth Ward.

1	103	240	95	249
2	103	250	103	253
3	73	150	74	150
4	117	116	121	111
5	145	162	147	171
6	138	226	138	226
7	97	196	98	200
8	153	187	156	176
9	104	152	103	154
10	141	292	141	292
11	274	203	274	204
12	30	207	28	204
13	215	160	213	162
Total	1,663	2,640	1,654	2,652

Eighteenth Ward.

1	71	170	74	164
2	53	144	53	144
3	93	236	98	236
4	79	207	90	206
5	69	277	94	273
6	69	181	71	180
7	93	191	99	183
8	53	130	51	133
9	103	115	103	207
10	232	202	237	197
11	197	209	197	209
12	153	204	152	204
13	147	197	147	197
14	231	206	256	187
15	275	247	282	239
16	88	151	88	203
17	104	257	104	260
18	144	166	150	191
19	169	209	185	203
20	63	197	62	201
Total	2,626	4,174	2,605	4,138

Nineteenth Ward.

1	118	269	118	265
2	146	292	138	290
3	134	303	134	308
4	176	154	183	186
5	140	277	152	268
6	109	270	113	269
7	96	219	94	220
8	101	288	103	287
9	91	292	91	292
10	133	221	133	220
11	104	250	103	250
12	199	141	196	141
13	105	307	103	309
14	100	236	103	222
15	113	291	111	299
16	77	278	77	280
17	89	341	81	344
18	76	293	73	302
19	54	209	50	216
20	106	250	96	253
21	65	168	58	203
22	53	216	56	220
23	41	214	37	217
Total	2,360	5,844	2,325	5,788

Twentieth Ward.

1	201	145	200	145
2	171	201	194	191
3	233	133	233	133
4	183	175	155	188
5	210	209	210	203
6	96	355	98	355
7	191	207	196	203
8	126	303	123	303
9	144	206	144	206
10	203	190	229	182
11	98	111	95	115
12	94	138	83	143
13	194	206	176	218
Total	1,964	2,794	1,974	2,809

Twenty-first Ward.

1	251	193	251	193
2	250	250	250	253
3	196	146	178	164
4	208	223	223	208
5	174	271	174	271
6	129	250	131	259
7	113	238	110	287
8	253	95	253	93
9	51	204	49	206
10	93	206	87	343
11	87	268	87	268
12	117	233	117	233
13	169	221	177	215
14	93	278	90	282
15	91	191	89	200
Total	2,650	3,609	2,668	3,735

Twenty-second Ward.

1	73	93	80	25
2	192	143	203	143
3	140	147	147	141

Twenty-second Ward—Continued.

Precincts.	PRESIDENT. Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	GOVERNOR. Fifer, Rep.	Altgeld, Dem.
4	139	111	148	107
5	175	162	169	169
6	129	110	133	113
7	161	484	191	480
8	140	153	161	157
9	176	185	194	169
Total	2,453	2,808	2,435	3,806

Twenty-third Ward.

1	132	148	131	146
2	309	117	202	117
3	146	199	146	199
4	77	278	79	277
5	96	247	97	247
6	61	165	59	171
7	57	294	55	288
8	268	139	265	147
9	248	106	248	106
10	204	194	213	186
11	184	192	193	183
12	250	214	251	213
13	57	179	57	179
14	291	250	291	250
15	97	313	99	315
16	106	166	109	166
17	162	107	163	107
18	73	153	70	156
Total	2,641	3,783	2,653	3,589

Twenty-fourth Ward.

1	177	176	194	159
2	197	195	205	180
3	269	204	263	210
4	190	155	202	145
5	184	148	193	148
6	114	226	114	244
7	179	175	197	154
8	224	158	224	159
9	309	260	336	233
10	180	292	190	287
11	181	253	180	247
12	165	146	170	141
13	229	199	230	198
14	107	265	111	250
15	277	279	300	268
16	116	239	119	236
17	149	291	156	273
18	91	37	91	38
19	210	249	201	229
Total	3,401	4,296	3,494	4,135

Twenty-fifth Ward.

1	226	203	204	213
2	207	188	218	174
3	215	163	215	164
4	229	244	228	234
5	213	191	213	190
6	213	243	213	243
7	165	129	165	128
8	177	207	177	209
9	72	257	71	255
10	88	270	90	268
11	107	214	110	217
12	115	184	117	188
13	162	228	147	237
14	94	230	94	230
15	284	154	284	154
16	194	224	167	229
17	89	77	90	76
18	171	171	183	162
19	158	125	163	125
20	124	133	121	137
21	154	151	170	130
22	92	179	93	178
23	132	249	132	249
Total	3,741	3,669	3,796	3,623

Thirty-sixth Ward.

1	97	272	80	D280
2	89	199	89	199
3	107	261	107	261
4	159	244	154	245
5	136	275	130	285
6	94	307	90	310
7	211	277	209	279
8	72	257	71	255
9	88	270	90	268
10	107	214	110	217
11	115	184	117	188
12	162	228	147	237
13	94	230	94	230
14	284	154	284	154
15	194	224	167	229
16	89	77	90	76
17	171	171	183	162
18	158	125	163	125
19	124	133	121	137
20	154	151	170	130
21	92	179	93	178
22	132	249	132	249
Total	3,741	3,669	3,796	3,623

Twenty-seventh Ward.

1	65	36	63	40
2	114	78	114	80
3	162	53	157	158
4	125	88	129	84
5	90	62	96	58
6	161	171	162	168
7	215	239	207	250
8	76	133	73	137
9	134	86	135	77
10	95	99	99	98
11	83	100	88	98
Total	1,318	1,145	1,318	1,227

Twenty-eighth Ward.

1	50	124	40	124
2	198	111	200	111
3	149	194	150	193
4	82	136	80	137
5	66	173	67	174
6	81	190	79	188
7	54	47	55	46
8	68	180	70	185
9	122	93	122	93
10	77	139	81	138
Total	957	1,375	964	1,361

Twenty-ninth Ward.

1	69	133	59	142
2	197	197	199	193
3	146	341	144	345
4	112	246	110	249
5	95	236	93	238
6	79	262	77	267
7	41	211	46	207
8	84	296	84	296
9	93	282	94	280
10	163	333	163	333
11	153	186	161	176
12	92	216	92	217
13	18	99	18	100
14	16	116	16	118
15	96	188	96	188
16	7	307	7	307
17	90	265	90	265
18	100	188	101	191
19	86	235	86	237
20	233	145	233	145
21	88	214	80	220
Total	1,797	4,705	1,820	4,717

Thirtieth Ward.

1	175	146	175	146
2	169	209	165	209
3	175	168	175	168
4	215	209	211	220
5	194	194	194	191
6	153	194	156	197
7	245	167	245	167
8	157	144	158	139
9	208	207	223	208
10	133	117	139	116
11	165	165

NO FURTHER DOUBT.

WISCONSIN CERTAINLY DEMOCRATIC BY 10,000.

Pluralities on the National and State Tickets About the Same—The Democrats Will Probably Have Thirty-seven Majority on Joint Ballot in the General Assembly—Mitchell Leads in the Senatorial Fight—The Milwaukee "Sentinel" Concedes Only 1,984.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic plurality in Wisconsin on Cleveland and the entire State ticket is from 10,000 to 15,000. They elect six out of the ten Congressmen and control both the Senate and Assembly, having more than thirty on joint ballot, assuring the election this winter of a Democrat as United States Senator to succeed Senator Sawyer, Republican. These are the claims of the Democratic managers, who had returns tonight from half of the State. They may be a little extravagant as to figures, but that is all.

On fully realizing their defeat, the Republican managers gave up figuring early in the day, but furnished no estimate of the majority against them. Henry C. Payne, the Wisconsin member of the Republican National committee, stated this afternoon that he had no reports warranting him in making even a guess of the Democratic plurality in the State, but he supposed Peck would have something like 5,000. About the result in the country at large Mr. Payne says that he had not heard from any of his fellow-members of the National committee, who were doubtless all too full for utterance. Mr. Payne himself did not have any opinion to express, and simply said, with reference to Illinois, that the result in that State was due to the same cause that gave Wisconsin to the Democrats two years ago.

Chairman Wall of the Democratic State Central committee today sent out the following dispatch:

The Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York—Wisconsin assures you her twelve Electoral votes and congratulates you and the country on the magnificent victory. E. C. WALL.

Spooner Congratulates Peck.

It was 4 o'clock this morning before John C. Spooner, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, retired to his room at the Plankinton House. He was up again at 9 o'clock, and before breakfast he sent telegrams to friends in Washington and elsewhere on the result in Wisconsin. After breakfast Mr. Spooner met Gov. Peck in the lobby of the hotel and the two shook hands cordially. Mr. Spooner extended his congratulations to the Governor-elect and the two chatted together for a few minutes on the uncertainties of politics.

When asked for his views on the result of the election Mr. Spooner said: "I have no particular views to advance. I am not only greatly surprised at the result, but confess I do not claim to be able to fathom the causes. I do not know what to think or make of it, and would not at this time be willing to give a statement as to views from our party's standpoint. We have certainly been most terribly snowed under all over the country. Personally I have no regrets to express for my own probable defeat, but I do feel that the country has made a serious mistake in defeating that great statesman and splendid President, Mr. Harrison. There seems to be no reason or justice for the overwhelming defeat our excellent national ticket has received. Further than this I have nothing just now to say, but to express my high appreciation of the efforts of my friends in Wisconsin."

Mr. Spooner left for Madison this afternoon to meet his wife. Just before his departure he said that as soon as he could review the situation he would have something to say to the people on his observations. After a few days in Madison he will go to Michigan on a two weeks' trip, for rest and recreation.

Republicans Gain Three Congressmen.

The Republicans gain three, and the Democrats lose two, Congressmen in the State, the Republicans electing four and the Democrats six of the ten.

In the last Congress the Wisconsin delegation stood eight Democrats and one Republican. Under the apportionment law of 1890 Wisconsin increased its Congressional representation from nine to ten.

The Congressmen-elect by districts are as follows; First, H. A. Cooper, Rep., by 3,000; Second, Charles Barwig, Dem.; Third, John W. Babcock, Rep.; Fourth, John L. Mitchell, Dem.; Fifth, George H. Brickner, Dem.; Sixth, Owen A. Wells, Dem.; Seventh, George B. Shaw, Rep., by 2,755; Eighth, Lyman E. Barnes, Dem., by 1,800; Ninth, Thomas Lynch, Dem.; Tenth, Nils B. Haugen, Rep., by 4,500.

The Legislature is Democratic in both the Senate and Assembly. According to their claims, the Democrats elect fifty-seven of the 100 Assemblymen-elect and ten of the sixteen Senators. With their fifteen hold-over Senators the Democrats will have twenty-five of the thirty-three members of the State Senate. If these claims are verified the Democrats will have a majority of thirty-one on joint ballot.

John L. Mitchell Leads for Senator.

In anticipation that the Legislature would be Democratic there have been three Senatorial aspirants in the field for some time: Gen. Bragg of Fond du Lac, Congressman Mitchell of Milwaukee, and John H. Knight of Ashland. Each of them has been particularly interested in the legislative elections and has contributed influence in various forms to elect Democratic legislative candidates, of course expecting them to reciprocate where it is within their power. In this way many of the elect are already committed.

With three and possibly more candidates in the field the campaigning already begun will now be continued until January, when the Senatorial election takes place.

Among Milwaukee politicians Gen. Bragg is not considered "in it," although he is likely to get a large complimentary vote. The real fight will be between Mitchell and Knight, they think, with the indications at this time in favor of Mitchell. He is the richest man in the State of Wisconsin, being a millionaire several times over, and this will be a particularly strong qualification for him. Besides, he will probably have the support of the Democratic members of the Milwaukee delegation. Knight is associated with Senator Vilas in business, and is therefore likely to have Vilas' support. He is also wealthy, and is well thought of in the party. He will have a strong following from the northern part of the State.

Half the Lutherans Returned.

Two years ago Gov. Peck carried Milwaukee County by 6,000; yesterday he carried it again, but his plurality was reduced to 25. The heavy Republican gains here over two years ago, when the Democrats carried the State by 30,000, is an indication that only about one-half of the Lutherans who left the Republican party on the school issue two years ago voted with the Democrats yesterday, the others returning to their old party. The Republicans did much better in this county than they expected, electing three of their candidates on the county ticket—viz: August Kirchofer for Register of Deeds, F. C. Lorenz for Clerk of the Courts, and Henry Ott for Coroner.

Following are the pluralities of some of the candidates in Milwaukee County: Cleveland, 336; Peck, 25; Jones, 345; Mitchell, 1,409; Wechselberg, 2,398; Dunn, 635; Kichofer, 173; Lorenz, 1,570; Brand, 316; Lange, 263; Hammel, 198; Ott, 583; Reinertsen, 270; Kelly, 1,152.

The three State Senators-elect in Milwaukee County are Democrats, as follows: Fourth District—Murphy, plurality, 419. Sixth District—Aitpeter, 529. Eighth District—Kruseska, 530. Seven Democratic and seven Republican Assemblymen are elected. Their pluralities are: First District—Keogh, Dem., 272. Second District—Hintze, Dem., 57. Third District—Jeske, Rep., 289. Fourth District—Austin, Rep., 724. Fifth District—Reukema, Rep., 601. Sixth District—Schmitz, Dem., 417. Seventh District—Abert, Dem., 101. Eighth District—Deuster, Dem., 349. Ninth District—Milbrath, Rep., 331. Tenth District—Rademacher, Dem., 6. Eleventh District—Seulflow, Rep., 109. Twelfth District—Blenski, Rep., 1,147. Thirteenth District—Lenick, Rep., 634. Fourteenth District—Hoyt, Rep., 986.

The "Sentinel" Concedes Only 1,584.

Chairman Thom of the Republican State Central committee tonight conceded 12,000 plurality to the Democrats on both the State and national ticket. The *Sentinel* at midnight was still claiming that the State was close and its midnight edition will say:

It is apparent that the claims of the Democrats as to Wisconsin are made without the least regard for the returns we have now and partial estimates on sixty-three out of sixty-eight counties, and they give a Democratic plurality of 1,584 on Governor. At the utmost the returns from the other counties are not likely to increase this to more than 2,000. When a plurality falls below 4,000 it is still fighting ground, the errors in reports of counties and in estimates and changes in counties still to be heard from making a definite result impossible to reach without the official reports.

The counties still to be heard from are Burnett, Manitowoc, Marquette, Oconto, and Oneida. These missing counties gave a Democratic plurality of 910 in 1888. Following are the pluralities on Governor by counties as completed by the *Sentinel* at midnight:

Counties.	Spooner.	Peck.	Counties.	Spooner.	Peck.
Adams	676	....	Langlade	....	424
Ashland	....	217	Lincoln	....	70
Barron	1,000	....	Marathon	....	1,774
Bayfield	200	....	Marinette	170	....
Brown	....	815	Milwaukee	....	25
Buffalo	100	....	Monroe	45	....
Calumet	....	966	Outagamie	....	1,700
Chippewa	500	....	Ozaukee	....	1,496
Clark	325	....	Pepin	350	....
Columbia	325	....	Pierce	1,300	....
Crawford	122	....	Polk	500	....
Dane	....	500	Portage	....	290
Dodge	....	4,000	Price	300	....
Door	566	....	Racine	211	....
Douglas	800	....	Richland	600	....
Dunn	1,885	....	Rock	2,065	....
Eau Claire	508	....	St. Croix	250	....
Florence	243	....	Sauk	340	....
Fond du Lac	....	1,066	Sawyer	51	....
Forest	64	....	Shawano	....	650
Grant	550	....	Sheboygan	....	1,497
Green	380	....	Taylor	150	....
Green Lake	....	375	Vernon	1,670	....
Iowa	....	61	Walworth	1,754	....
Jackson	911	....	Washburn	136	....
Jefferson	....	1,474	Washington	....	930
Juneau	....	37	Waukesha	....	109
Kenosha	....	395	Waupaca	1,375	....
Kewaunee	....	1,501	Waushara	1,309	....
LaCrosse	....	162	Winnebago	....	415
Lafayette	85	....	Wood	....	500

HARRISON SOLID IN MINNESOTA.

No Doubt He Has Carried the State—Nelson Elected Governor by 12,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Returns from the State are still slow in coming in. Harrison has undoubtedly carried Minnesota, though by how large a plurality it is impossible to say. Nelson, Rep., is elected Governor by a plurality of 12,000 to 15,000. The following seem to have been elected to Congress: First District—Tawney, Rep.; Second—McCleary, Rep.; Third—Hall, Dem.; Fourth—Kiefer, Rep.; Fifth—Fletcher, Rep.; Sixth—Searle, Rep.; Seventh—Feig, Rep.

Sufficient returns have been received to show that the Republicans will have a majority of twenty-eight in the Legislature on joint ballot, thus insuring the reelection of C. K. Davis to the United States Senate.

WEST VIRGINIA IS DEMOCRATIC.

The Republican State Committee Concedes 1,000 Majority Against It.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—West Virginia has voted to remain a member of the Solid South for at least another four years. The Republican State committee concedes the election of McCorkle, Democratic candidate for Governor, by 1,000 majority, and that the State has gone for Cleveland by less than that, though Democrats claim a greater victory. The Democrats will have 10 or 12 majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. Democrats have carried the Fourth Congressional District, reelecting Capt. Hart, and have reelected William L. Wilson in the Second. The Third District is in doubt and the chances favor Davenor in the First. The election in the State has been remarkable in many ways, and the State has struck Republicans all in a heap. They did not give up until tonight, when they heard from Republican strongholds. All dispatches from Democratic counties up to this time showed the expected Republican gains, some of them exceeding expectations, but there was more than a corresponding falling off in Republican counties. Had the latter even polled their usual majorities the State would have been swept by the Republicans. Large Republican gains in Democratic districts and large losses in Republican districts comprise a situation which politicians cannot account for. The full returns are not in yet; not one-third of the counties heard from. It will be several days before the exact vote will be known. In Ohio County, Wheeling, the Republicans gain one member of the Legislature and gain control of the County Commissioners.

GOV. RUSSELL SURELY RE-ELECTED.

But That's About All the Comfort the Democrats Get Out of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Democrats have reelected Gov. Russell for a third term, but that is about all the comfort they can get out of the election in this State. Returns from all but twelve small towns give Russell a plurality over Haile of 2,376 and this is not likely to be much reduced by the returns yet to come in. Last year Russell's plurality was 6,467. Mr. Haile concedes Russell's election and this evening sent him a letter of congratulation. Harrison has carried the State handsomely, his plurality being in the neighborhood of 35,000. The vote as far as reported is: Harrison, 210,775; Cleveland, 175,787; Bidwell, Pro., 8,768. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was 32,037.

But it is in the Congressional districts that the Democrats have met their Waterloo. Two years ago they carried seven of the twelve Congressional districts, while this year they capture only three of the thirteen districts. Andrew, Williams, and Crosby, the kid-glove Democrats elected two years ago and who played no inconspicuous part in the first session of the present Congress, have failed of reelection. Sherman Hoar did not stand for reelection. Joseph H. Walker of Worcester had a close shave of it, but is returned by a narrow majority.

GAIN FOR HARRISON IN RHODE ISLAND

No Congressmen Chosen, There Being No Majority.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The total vote of Rhode Island is as follows: Harrison, 27,600; Cleveland, 25,099; Bidwell, 1,775; Weaver, 302; Harrison's plurality, 2,501. This is an increase of 483 over Brown's plurality for Governor last spring. For Congress in the First District, Bull, Rep., has 13,645, and Lapham, Dem., 13,051; Turner, Pro., 742; Chase, Peo., 220. No election. In the Second District Capron, Rep., had 11,523; Page, Dem., 10,591; Lears, Pro., 1,013; Burlingame, Peo., 1,637; no election. The Congressional vote fell behind the Presidential vote several thousand, owing to neglect to mark the ballots. The Constitutional amendment providing for a general incorporation act is carried, while that for biennial elections is lost, lacking 633 of the necessary three-fifths. The State House loan proposition receives 8,252 majority. The second election for Congress will not occur until after the meeting of the Legislature in January.

CONNECTICUT'S PLURALITY 5,000.

Entire State Ticket Probably Elected and Morris Has the Necessary Majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—The vote in this State gives Cleveland 82,408; Harrison, 76,989; Weaver, 3,994; scattering 1,005. Cleveland's plurality, 5,417. Four years ago it was 336. The entire Democratic ticket is probably elected, the vote on Governor being, Morris, Dem., 82,269; Merwin, Rep., 76,402; Augud, Pro., 3,549; scattering, 113. Morris' majority (required by the Constitution), 1,115. Lewis Sperry, Dem., is reelected to Congress from the First District; James P. Piggott, Dem., in the Second; and Charles A. Russell, Rep., is reelected in the Third. Robert E. De Forest, Dem., is reelected from the Fourth District. The State Senate is a tie and the Republicans have about 20 majority in the House.

WERTZ GOVERNOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Democratic State Ticket Elected, but by a Plurality Less than the National.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The indications tonight are that Cleveland has carried the State of New Jersey by 7,500, and that Wertz, Democrat, for Governor, has been elected by a plurality of 4,000. The next Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 17. House—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 39. Total of Republicans, 25; of Democrats, 56. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is 31, a net Republican gain of 4. For Congress the Republicans have carried the First and Second Districts, and possibly the Eighth. The returns from the latter are still incomplete.

Work of the Children's Aid Society.

Glen Wood, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, has submitted a semi-annual report. During the last six months 637 cases received attention in police courts, hospitals, homes, and hovels. There were 146 children placed in homes, 114 mothers were placed with their children under the care and protection of friends, and eight children were sent to homes in other States. The total expense was $2,760. The society is anxious to care for homeless children at all times, and is constantly seeking homes for them.

CORONER TO ELECTOR

DEMOCRATS GOT NEARLY ALL THEY WANTED IN NEW YORK.

Tammany Sweeps the Metropolis and Puts All Its Candidates into Office—The Empire State Legislature Will Be Democratic on the Joint Ballot and Will Return a Democratic Senator as Frank Hiscock's Successor—Figures as to Congressional Districts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov 9.—[Special.]—Cleveland's plurality in New York state is estimated at 42,799. The later returns from the interior counties show increased gains for Cleveland. The Prohibition vote has increased slightly while that of the People's and Socialist-Labor parties jumped up surprisingly and hug it rather close. It is estimated that there were 60,000 votes polled by these third parties, though they elect no officers. The new Assembly stands seventy-three Democrats and fifty-five Republicans. The Senate, which holds over, consists of eighteen Democrats, thirteen Republicans, and one Independent Democrat. This insures the election of a Democrat to succeed Frank Hiscock as United States Senator. The name of William F. Sheehan is suggested, but conservative Democrats believe that World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher or some such businessman as he will succeed Mr. Hiscock. New York's representation in Congress will consist of twenty-two Democrats and twelve Republicans. The Republicans in the Eighteenth District claimed the election of Lefever, Rep., today, but the semi-official figures of the district give it to Cox, Dem., the present incumbent, by a small plurality.

Following is the vote by counties:

NEW YORK BY COUNTIES (REVISED).

Counties.	Estimated Pluralities 1892. Rep.	Dem.	President 1888. Rep.	Dem.
Albany	.....	550	19,362	21,037
Allegany	2,575	.....	7,097	3,625
Broome	2,200	.....	8,493	6,447
Cattaraugus	2,300	.....	8,586	6,173
Cayuga	2,300	.....	9,646	6,380
Chautauqua	5,500	.....	13,109	8,178
Chemung	741	.....	5,467	6,037
Chenango	1,140	.....	5,798	4,640
Clinton	369	.....	6,271	4,724
Columbia	.....	300	6,447	6,037
Cortland	1,273	.....	4,733	3,163
Delaware	1,214	.....	6,602	5,332
Dutchess	970	.....	13,305	9,349
Erie	.....	26	31,619	29,543
Essex	1,750	.....	5,043	2,930
Franklin	2,500	.....	5,727	3,098
Fulton	1,500	.....	5,892	4,834
Hamilton	.....	.....	4,982	3,633
Genesee	1,090	.....	4,380	4,494
Greene	.....	200	4,380	4,641
Herkimer	970	.....	6,683	5,611
Jefferson	2,680	.....	9,981	7,562
Kings	.....	26,900	70,052	82,508
Lewis	596	.....	4,369	3,807
Livingston	1,300	.....	5,584	4,067
Madison	2,500	.....	7,199	4,641
Monroe	4,315	.....	21,650	16,675
Montgomery	400	.....	6,395	5,677
New York	.....	76,125	106,922	162,738
Niagara	.....	475	6,886	6,429
Oneida	853	.....	16,241	14,976
Onondaga	3,850	.....	20,144	14,001
Ontario	900	.....	6,753	5,759
Orange	900	.....	11,261	10,852
Orleans	948	.....	4,277	3,314
Oswego	2,317	.....	11,396	7,429
Otsego	700	.....	7,829	6,974
Putnam	300	.....	2,098	1,515
Queens	.....	3,100	11,017	12,683
Rensselaer	.....	1,000	13,718	15,410
Richmond	.....	1,204	4,100	5,784
Rockland	.....	885	3,013	3,939
St. Lawrence	2,300	.....	14,611	8,509
Saratoga	1,628	.....	8,594	6,570
Schenectady	.....	590	3,633	3,299
Schoharie	.....	1,350	3,696	5,096
Schuyler	935	.....	2,704	1,975
Seneca	.....	85	3,576	3,705
Steuben	2,269	.....	11,637	9,154
Suffolk	700	.....	7,167	6,693
Sullivan	130	.....	3,860	3,757
Tioga	1,230	.....	4,852	3,609
Tompkins	1,000	.....	5,073	3,909
Ulster	.....	370	10,825	10,487
Warren	920	.....	4,135	2,883
Washington	2,283	.....	5,035	4,289
Wayne	2,000	.....	7,850	5,120
Westchester	.....	1,700	13,799	14,984
Wyoming	1,490	.....	4,869	3,166
Yates	1,300	.....	3,410	2,139
Total	74,258	117,057	650,338	635,961

Cleveland's plurality 42,799: Harrison's plurality 14,377.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The drift of normal existence is resumed in this town this morning, just as though a President had not been made so recently as yesterday. The exchanges and the markets are again open and business proceeds with the stress of a political campaign removed. In the Stock Exchange, which some regard as a barometer of commercial sentiment, the market opened lower, railway stocks declining ¼ to ¾ per cent, while the trusts fell anywhere from ½ to 2 per cent. American Sugar dropped to 109⅝, Whisky Trust to 65, and Cordage common to 134. Chicago Gas declined to 97⅞ and later rose to 98¾.

Mr. Cleveland's plurality in New York City and County is 76,947, or 3,086 more than that of Mayor-elect Thomas F. Gilroy. The entire city and county ticket of the Democrats is elected. Every Assemblyman except one out of the thirty in the city and county is elected. The solitary one is a County Democrat who was indorsed by the Republicans. Every aldermanic candidate is elected. Every Congressman is elected. Mr. Cleveland's plurality is greater than was Grant's—60,578—over Seymour in 1868, but Mayor-elect Gilroy's plurality over Candidate Einstein—73,861—exceeds by nearly 20,000 the greatest majority secured by a New York Mayoralty candidate in twenty-four years, that of 54,274 in 1868.

Several men from the Democratic national headquarters went up to see Mr. Cleveland at his residence, No. 12 West Fifty-first street, at about 2 o'clock this morning to congratulate him on his election.

There were in the party Chairman William F. Harrity, Don M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, William C. Whitney, C. C. Baldwin, Henry Villard, and others.

Mr. Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveand came out on the portico and Mr. Cleveland made a short speech in acknowledgment of the congratulations of a throng which even at that hour had gathered about the home of the President-elect.

Chauncey M. Depew did not look this morning like a man who is suffering from disappointment. He said cheerily: "If Mr. Cleveland has been elected I hope the Democracy will have both branches of Congress. If he is elected it simply shows that the country has accepted the theory for the practice. Give the Democrats full swing. Let them have every opportunity to reduce their theory to practice. Of course I'm disappointed; I shall remain disappointed for a whole day. I shall congratulate Cleveland if he gets in, and I'll congratulate W. C. Whitney. He has done nobly. You see a Yale man come off with the honors anyway. After these congratulations I always pick my flint for the next fight."

After learning the result of the election Don M. Dickinson, Chairman of the National Democratic campaign committee, today sent the following to Richard Croker, the Tammany Hall chieftain:

I cannot retire without expressing to you my sincere and profound appreciation of your untiring devotion to the national ticket and of your sleepless vigilance and enthusiastic, earnest, and painstaking care of its interests throughout the campaign, extending from the nomination at Chicago to this its triumphant close. I know well that the result, so largely due to you and to loyal Tammany Hall, gives to you as much as to any man in the United States unalloyed pleasure, and I congratulate you.

Tammany rejoiced today. Down in the district of Police Justice Divver, for instance, they swelled their majority by ways that Republicans might think unfair. The Thirtieth Precinct of the Second Assembly District polled: Cleveland, 388; Harrison, 4. The four votes given to the latter are attributed to the two Republican Representatives at the polls and to a couple of United States deputy marshals sent there. The Democrats fell into line a hundred strong at each precinct before the polls opened, and when the Republicans came along they were put at the foot of the line and remained out. Many properly authenticated Democrats who were really in a hurry would induce some one near the top of the column to surrender his place in his favor. But no discrimination was expressed in behalf of a Harrisonian.

John Y. McCane of Coney Island did almost as well as Mr. Divver. In the Second District of Gravesend the vote was, Cleveland, 1,083; Harrison, 8. McCane is mad about those eight men who dared to be Republicans, and he wants to find out who they are. The Democratic local agreement provides, it is said, that the Collector of the Port shall come from the country, but that the Postmaster shall be a man agreeable to both Tammany and Independent Democrats of the city. The United States Marshal, the Collectors of Internal Revenue, the Naval Officer, and other small offices shall be Tammany's. The Assistant United States Treasurer was not desired particularly by Tammany, but that was allotted to Mr. Croker.

The *Tribune* will say editorially:

For once the Democrats have not been mistaken. The final results in different States so far sustain their claims that the election of Cleveland and Stevenson is assured. It is more than thirty-five years since Democratic estimates of public opinion have been even approximately confirmed by results in Presidential elections. But this year the judgments of the most experienced and able Republicans have been widely at fault. The States which were in dispute, but claimed by Republican leaders late yesterday morning, have gravitated toward Democracy as fuller returns came in, thus reversing the experience of past campaigns. Several days may elapse before the result in some of them will be definitely known, but enough is known to warrant the rejoicings of English manufacturers which come across the sea. The party which declares protection unconstitutional has secured a victory, and the consequences of that victory the people have yet to learn.

CABINET TIMBER FOR CLEVELAND.

Men from Whom He Will Choose His Advisors and the Reasons Therefor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Cleveland's Cabinet can be seen in shadowy outlines. It is known that he will profit by the mistakes he made eight years ago and will not weaken the Democratic party in Connecticut by taking any of its strong men from the House or Senate to put them into executive positions. Nor will any of the members of his former Cabinet be fitted on the same pegs. This year Mr. Cleveland ran as a democrat, and was elected by the Democratic machine. The mugwumps fell into the ranks as privates and it won't be necessary to take one of their number as was done in 1885 when Endicott of Massachusetts was made Secretary of War. The Democrats everywhere will be delighted with knowledge that it is to be a Democratic administration all the way through.

The East will have the Treasury portfolio. Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey wants it. He has a leaning for finance and his work in keeping New Jersey in line for Cleveland entitles him to recognition. He would satisfy what is called the conservative business sentiment. As the anti-snappers are to be given consideration, their leader, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, might be persuaded to become Secretary of the Treasury himself. Tammany asks no Cabinet place. All it wants is the control of the patronage in New York. Mr. Cleveland may do as he did eight years ago and give the Empire State two Cabinet positions. It has been the current talk that Henry Villard wanted to enter political life, and that in case of Cleveland's success he looked forward to the Interior Department as a reward. His interest in railroad properties in the West, however, would make this impossible. If Villard gets anything it will be probably of a lower rank than the Cabinet. In 1888 it was known that in the event of Cleveland's reelection Dan Lamont was to be promoted from private secretary to Postmaster-General.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney will not take his old place at the head of the Navy Department. He is shrewd enough to know that he could hardly maintain the reputation he gained during Mr. Cleveland's former administration. The State Department would be the only thing that is up to Whitney's ambition, and he does not court the trying duties of that office. What Whitney wants and expects is to be made Minister to the Court of St. James. The social side of the mission is an attractive one for him. Then there is the further consideration that it is important for him to be out of the country where he can't be held responsible for not fulfilling the promises he has made.

Ex-Secretary Bayard also wants to go to London, and it is supposed that law-partner Wayne MacVeagh would not object to shining in the diplomatic service if given the English mission. Cleveland would be afraid of Bayard making a mess as Minister to Great Britain just as he did when Secretary of State. The chances are that Whitney will go to London and Bayard to Paris.

Don Dickinson is another ex-Cabinet officer who has aspired to succeed Minister Lincoln, but he has reached above his level. He will be advised to try for the Senatorship in Michigan, and if that fails a place will be found for him in the course of time on the Superior bench. Filling the Department of State will not be easy. The Democratic party has no one on the Foreign Affairs committee in Congress who would bring sufficient reputation to it, and the party itself is lacking in public men who are equipped for foreign affairs. Ex-Senator Eustis of Louisiana is mentioned. He is an accomplished man, and probably better fitter than most of the leaders for the place, but he hardly stands high enough in the party to warrant his selection. Besides, he has always been an anti-Cleveland Democrat.

Illinois is sure of representation in the Cabinet unless its Democratic factions get to fighting among themselves. Eight years ago Mr. Cleveland wanted to make Lyman Trumbull Secretary of State, but refrained because advised that W. C. Goudy's friends would never stand it. Maybe Mr. Goudy will make it himself this time and go down the road to fame as Attorney General. If he does not there may be a chance for Judge Lambert Tree. It might be said right here that Horizontal William R. Morrison will have as much influence with the new administration as Senator John M. Palmer or the "Chicago crowd." He made his deal with Cleveland at the right time and carried it out to the letter. He might take a notion himself to swap his Inter-State-Commerce place for a seat in the Cabinet. Ben Cable will be rewarded with a foreign mission, though not a great big one.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio can be Secretary of the Navy if he says the word. He is poor, however, and his friends are insisting that he shall take some lucrative office such as Consul-General to Liverpool or London. More likely his political ambition will prevail and he will elect to be Secretary of the Navy. If he doesn't there is a possibility that ex-Congressman Hiloy A. Herbert of Alabama will get the prize. It would be a misfortune for the country if this should happen for he is a narrow-minded Bourbon. He has been Chairman of the House Naval committee. He sacrificed himself on the silver altar for Cleveland and will claim his pay. The South is bound to have its share in the Cabinet and this problem is going to be a perplexing one for Mr. Cleveland. The men he wants from that section are the kind that the party can't spare.

Carlisle won't leave the Senate to become Secretary of the Treasury. If Mr. L. Wilson fails to be reelected to the House from West Virginia Cleveland will surely make him a Cabinet officer. What the South especially wants is the Attorney-General, so that the control of the Federal election machinery will be left in its hands.

Missouri has already produced two Cabinet candidates. Gov. Francis fixed things at Chicago so that he could have a mortgage on the Interior Department. He delivered his votes to Cleveland and thought that he would surely reap the harvest. But Francis does not carry enough merit to land him in the Cabinet, and opposition exists in his own State, and Dick Dalton, the "farmer-lawyer," will be brought out as a candidate for Secretary of Agriculture in order to head off Francis. The result will be that Missouri won't have Cabinet representation. Possibly J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska will be Secretary of Agriculture.

The biggest elephant the new administration will have to carry is Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana. As the Hoosier State has gone for Cleveland Gray will demand the Interior Department and will back up his demand. In the end he is likely to be thrown down as he was by Whitney at the Chicago convention when the Cleveland managers refused to deliver the Vice-Presidency, but the performance will be an ugly one and Mr. Cleveland would like to be spared it. The incoming President's feelings towards Gray may be guessed.

Last night when the returns seemed to show that Illinois was safely Democratic he remarked to those around him that it would be a party blessing if Indiana were carried by Harrison. He was entirely willing to forego the pleasure of having the Electoral majority swelled by the vote of Indiana if he could be freed from the necessity of caring for Gray.

HILL FOR VIGOROUS LEGISLATION.

He Hopes the Senate Will Be Democratic and the Party Will Have a Chance.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Senator Hill, speaking of the Democratic victory, tonight said:

I trust that our victory will carry with it the control of the United States Senate, which will enable us to place Democratic legislation upon the Federal statute books. We will then cease to be a mere opposition party, and can secure the remedial legislation which the people demand, and that opportunity will build up the Democratic party and make it strong. We must carry out our pledges by reforming the tariff, and reducing Federal taxation, not by harsh and extreme measures, but upon the conservative lines indicated in our platform and in the speeches of our candidate. If we shall secure the Senate we can show the people the beneficent results of Democratic policies, and the good that we can accomplish will insure us the power for many years. I think the Democracy would prefer a vigorous aggressive policy, and to that end the existing Federal Election law should be repealed. It is a vexatious, arbitrary, and unnecessary measure, capable of great injustice and abuse, and in the hands of unprincipled officials may become an instrument of aggression. The manner in which it was sought to be used against us by our opponents on election day furnishes an abundant argument for its repeal.

I am particularly gratified with the glorious result in this State. The State organization of the party as well as the organizations in nine-tenths of the counties were in the hands of friends—those who loyally supported my claims at Chicago—and I was extremely desirous that an excellent showing should be made, and I am more than satisfied.

BIG SWEEP IN IOWA.

REPUBLICANS ELECT ALL BUT ONE CONGRESSMAN.

Walter I. Hayes of the Second District the Only Democrat Who Escaped Ruin—The Dominant Party in the National House Loses Four Members from the Hawkeye State—Full Returns Will Show Harrison's Plurality from 23,000 to 25,000.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Republicans claim that the full returns will show a plurality of 23,000 to 25,000 in Iowa.

The Republicans have carried ten of the eleven Congressional districts beyond question. In the First District Scerley, Dem., concedes the election of Gear by 500 and the district is claimed by the Republicans by 800. The Second District as usual is overwhelmingly Democratic. In the Third District Henderson, Rep., is reelected by about 1,400. In the Fourth Butler, Dem., concedes the election of Updegraff, Rep., by 1,300. In the Fifth Hamilton, Dem., admits the election of Cousins, Rep., by 400. In the Sixth Lacey, Rep., claims his election by 1,200. In the Seventh Hull, Rep., has 400 plurality. In the Eighth Hepburn, Rep., has 1,500. In the Ninth Hager, Rep., has about 2,000. In the Tenth Dolliver, Rep., has 3,500, and in the Eleventh Perkins, Rep., has about 800.

Indications are that the total vote of the State will be about 458,000, divided as follows: Republican, 228,000; Democratic, 206,000; Populists, 18,000; Prohibition, 6,000.

Polk County, in which Des Moines is located, is the banner Republican county of the State. It gives the Harrison Electors a plurality of 2,041, a gain over last year of 1,500.

The Democratic Central committee charges the result to a shortage of the Prohibition vote and to the fact that the Weaver vote came more largely from the Democrats than the Republicans. They also mention the fact that the silver question cut something of a figure and say that their party vote suffered from internal dissensions on this subject.

The result of the election in Iowa is somewhat of a black eye for the Boies boom for United States Senator. In an interview today he said he was much surprised at the result in this State, but he thought that it was caused simply by the defection of a portion of the Democratic strength to the Populists. "I believe these people who voted for Weaver," he said, "naturally belong to the Democratic party just as much as the Prohibitionists belong to the Republican party, and I hope and think that they will come back to the Democratic party, and thus make the two parties nearly equal in strength."

Gen. Weaver received a telegram today from Raleigh, N. C., to this effect: "North Carolina gives an increased Democratic majority. No People's party votes down here." He smiled as he read it, but it was plain to see that he did not enjoy the taunt.

BOTH DAKOTAS ARE REPUBLICAN.

Weaver Does Not Carry the South State—Returns Still Incomplete.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Harrison has carried North Dakota by 2,500. Johnson, Rep., is elected to Congress by 3,000. The Republican State ticket receives average pluralities of 2,500, while the Legislature is in doubt.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Scattering returns at hand indicate that Harrison Electors have carried the State. The Republican State ticket is certain. Pickler and Lucas, Reps., are elected to Congress. The Legislature is probably Republican. Chairman Peemiller of the Democratic State committee still claims the State for the Weaver Electors.

NECK AND NECK IN CALIFORNIA.

Cleveland Steadily Losing His Apparent Plurality of 7,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Returns from 1,413 out of 2,199 precincts in the State, including San Francisco, give Harrison 87,559; Cleveland 88,693; Weaver 15,352; Cleveland's plurality, 1,134. This will probably be reduced by the country precincts yet to come. Both parties claim the State by a small margin. The count on the Congressional candidates is slow and the vote is close. At 9 p. m. the indications are that the Democrats elect certainly four out of seven Congressmen, likely five, and possibly all seven. The *Chronicle*, Rep., figures that the State Legislature will be a tie on joint ballot, with a possible Republican majority of one vote. The Democrats claim the Legislature by five votes. San Francisco has apparently elected as Mayor C. C. O'Donnell, Ind.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 9.—Returns from two-thirds of the counties in Colorado give Weaver 22,593; Harrison, 17,131; Weaver's majority, 4,862. This percentage will give Weaver the Electoral vote. Pence and Bell, Populists

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY.....3 CENTS.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily Edition, one year.....$6.00
For two months.....1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year.....8.00
Sunday Edition, one year.....2.00
Saturday Edition.....1.50
Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.
Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered.....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.....17 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG
HUGH W. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.
8, 10, and 12 page paper.....1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages).....2 cents
Sunday paper.....3 cents

Foreign.
8, 10, and 12 page paper.....2 cents
16 to 20 pages.....3 cents
22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

SILVER is lower. The latest quotation in Wall street was 84½ cents per fine ounce of 480 grains, which is equal to 65⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

A recent comet was discovered last Sunday night in the constellation Andromeda, about 11 degrees east from Alpheratz. Its right ascension was then 47 minutes of time and its declination 38¾ degrees north.

AN important inquiry has recently been instituted in Great Britain, the result of which may not be without influence on the deliberations and conclusions of the coming monetary conference. The Institute of Bankers took a census of the amount of silver coin held by banks throughout the country, the object of which was to ascertain if the supply of silver coin now in the country is sufficient to meet the wants of the public. Out of 4,589 banks only 92 failed to report. The total of silver held by them was reported at £4,548,775, and the excess over average requirements was stated to be £1,222,545, or nearly 27 per cent. From this it was inferred that the British supply of silver coin exceeds the needs of the public.

THE whole list of stocks at the New York Exchange showed declines yesterday, averaging about ¾ of a point. The industrials were particularly weak. Extreme dullness and a heavy market ruled at the local exchange. Sterling rates declined. New York exchange sold at 40 to 50 cents premium.—All of the leading local markets bulged yesterday without any apparent change in the general situation, and grain prices generally showed an improvement, while hog product sold off. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye ½ cent higher, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, January pork 5 cents lower, lard steady, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

THE Kentucky Legislature appropriated $100,000 so that the State might have an exhibit at the World's Fair. The Governor, a cranky individual, got it into his head, or pretended that he did, that the bill was not legally passed. The courts have decided otherwise, and the money is now available. This will please Chicagoans and Illinoisans and all liberal-minded Kentuckians. They have always been anxious that the State of Kentucky, whence so many Illinoisans have come, should be well represented here next year. They were, if possible, more desirous that such should be the case after Mr. Watterson delivered his brilliant address on Dedication day. There is every reason to believe that their hopes will be gratified and that the Kentucky officials will get up an exhibit which will give a good idea of the diversified industries and products of that great State. Perhaps Mr. Watterson may be induced to stop crying "down with the robber tariff" long enough to assist them in their labors.

THE result of the election in Massachusetts presents one somewhat unique feature. The State casts its Electoral vote for Harrison, the Republicans gain three or four Congressmen; they also elect every candidate upon the Republican State ticket except the Governor. Mr. Russell is elected, as he has been twice before under very nearly the same conditions. In accounting for this freak in politics it has been customary to credit Russell's election to the excellence of his administration. But it was impossible that his administration could have been anything else. He was in a Republican atmosphere, subjected to the pressure of Republican influences, and restrained on every hand by Republican checks. The effect of Republicanism made it impossible that he should be anything but a good Governor. There is but one reason left which can explain why he always runs far enough ahead of his ticket to be elected, and that is his personal popularity. Few candidates have that important advantage in their favor.

IT is stated that from six to eight hundred cases are now awaiting decision in the United States Courts, all of them hinging on the question of value of the Austrian florin at different dates. The difficulty has lain in estimating the true value of imports invoiced in Austrian florins because of the difference between the gold, the silver, and the paper florin circulating in that country. For a time the Treasury Department allowed invoices in paper florins to be accepted as equivalent to silver florins, the paper being worth more than the intrinsic value of the silver, as the paper represented gold. Recently the gold florin has been taken as the basis, but Consuls have been allowed in certifying invoices to state the amount of depreciation in paper. It is insisted by the department that neither the General Appraisers nor the courts have the right to question the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to fix values, there being no provision of law for appealing from his decision, now rendered quarterly, in regard to the United States values of the standard coins in circulation in other countries.

THE election has demonstrated that the South is still solidly Democratic. Mr. Cleveland has carried Arkansas by 20,000; Alabama by 40,000; Florida by 25,000; Georgia by 50,000; Kentucky by 35,000; Louisiana by 50,000; Mississippi by 50,000; North Carolina by 30,000; Missouri by 17,000; Tennessee by 65,000; Virginia by 40,000; South Carolina by 50,000; Maryland by 10,000; Delaware by 1,000; and Texas by at least 180,000. It is probable that the Cleveland majorities in the South will aggregate over 700,000, over one-half of which have been secured by the direct suppression of the Republican vote and by frauds upon the ballot-box. The result in the South demonstrates still another fact—namely: that the Populists in that section stood no show as against the Bourbons. They were knocked out in their alleged strongholds—Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Tennessee—as effectually as if a cyclone had struck them. It is safe to say that the Populists are effectually squelched. Nothing goes in Dixie but Confederatism.

It is of no use for any Republican to lay the flattering unction to his soul that if Mr. Blaine had been the Republican candidate the result of the election would have been Cleveland's defeat. It would have been essentially the same as it is now. The outcome would not have been as bad in New York and Illinois and Indiana. The Democratic majorities would have been smaller, but the underlying causes which led to Mr. Harrison's defeat would have dragged down Mr. Blaine in the same disaster. Personal affection and admiration for Mr. Blaine would have gained thousands of votes for the ticket, but it would never have changed the result. Mr. Blaine would have been beaten. It can now be seen that it was a good thing that he did not run only to meet with defeat and his devoted friends with fresh disappointments. The fates would have been against him. He would have received many Irish votes, but not enough to have made headway against the many solid German, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, French Canadian, Hungarian, Russian, Swiss, and other Europeans' votes which were piled up by the million against their employers and protection.

MAIN CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICANS' DEFEAT.

Had it not been for the great and growing prosperity of the urban communities of the country, whose population consists largely of the laboring classes and members of the trades unions, the Republican party would not have met with disaster this year. The favorable conditions which that party created have defeated it, while they should have insured its success. The good times caused its defeat. For years it has been dinned incessantly into the ears of the city workingmen that they did not get their full share of the benefits afforded by the protective tariff, and, believing these oft-repeated assertions, they became discontented and revengeful. When the measure of protection on a number of articles was increased by the tariff law of 1890 the extent of that increase was exaggerated grossly by the Democratic leaders to the laboring classes, who were told also that the raise in duties was not for their benefit, but for that of their employers exclusively, who had been pocketing altogether more than their fair share of the protection of the old tariff, and who intended to add to profits already excessive all of the McKinley rise, and would not give their workmen a cent of the new gains. These lies, repeated millions of times, made the hands sour, disgruntled, and determined to punish their bosses by voting the Democratic free trade ticket.

The workingmen were told also that high protection bred "trusts" and "monopolies" which enabled the manufacturers to defend their illegitimate gains against competition from any quarter. They were told also that it bred multi-millionaires by the hundred, who were absorbing all the property of the Nation and pressed down the poor men to the bottom of the social scale. The trades union classes read these falsehoods in papers and heard them from stump speakers. Finally they became the chief subject of conversation in their secret lodges and their meetings, and they made up their minds they were true. They brooded over the alleged injustice of not dividing the tariff benefits fairly and resolved to upset protection and the party which upheld it and put the Democratic tariff reformers in power. And a couple of millions of them so voted last Tuesday.

There was nothing in the personal condition of the steady and sober ones to make them discontented. They were getting higher wages than ever before and twice the wages paid in the countries they came from. Work was plentiful and they sent for their European relatives and quickly found them jobs at big wages as compared with what they had been getting "at home."

But human nature is such that a man always gives more thought to what he thinks he ought to have, no matter how small the amount, than to what he has, no matter how large it may be. If he has been paid a dollar, and believes he should have five cents more, the nickel engrosses his entire attention and makes him angry till he gets it.

The workingmen determined that they would give the "bosses" a blow on the neck and strip them of their alleged excessive profits. They believed that they could do it with safety to themselves. After reading Cleveland's letter of acceptance, which materially modified the free trade declarations of the Democratic platform, they were assured that the most the Democrats would do if put in power would be to cut down the protection about a half. They believed that the result of that cut would secure them store goods considerably cheaper and that their wages would remain just the same, and that the profits of the employers would drop to a reasonable figure. So they voted for Cleveland and "tariff reform," and gave him Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and helped to cut down the Republican majorities in Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and other States.

This fixed belief of the wage-workers that their bosses were cheating them and that they would be better off than they are if the employers had dealt fairly with them, and their resolution to revenge themselves on the latter by knocking their profits on the head, was the fundamental, paramount cause of Tuesday's sweeping Republican defeat. There were other tributary causes, but they were incidentals. This wage-worker discontent with his big wages because they were not bigger was the trunk of the tree and the others but the branches.

The position taken by the employers, due to their knowledge of the erroneous views of the workingmen, also contributed considerably to Tuesday's defeat. The bosses had seen for some time the fixed opinion which the workingmen had formed concerning them. They had tried to overcome it by argument and business statements but had failed. They had endeavored to explain to them how their own profits were cut down by severe domestic competition, but could not make them believe it. At last thousands of them got weary of being looked on as robbers who were holding back their dues from their employés. They got sick of ceaseless wranglings with unions and strikes over wages. That which happened at Homestead was the last straw. If the workingmen were to believe that such things were the necessary sequences of McKinley protection the employers in many instances decided to let them try free trade, under its synonym of "tariff reform," if they wanted to. The employers were pretty well convinced that they themselves could get along with a low tariff. It gave them free raw materials and low wages.

Therefore, although most of them were old Republicans, they took only a passive part in the late election campaign. They made next to no contributions to the Republican campaign funds, and a considerable percentage of them voted with their hands for Cleveland, so that there might be a Democratic administration and the workingmen might get what they were clamoring for, "tariff reform," with all that it implies on wages.

There is nothing now to prevent the Democrats from complying with the wishes of the trades unions. Cleveland can call an extra session and by next July a pungent tariff "reform" bill can be enacted, and the country can have the benefit thereof. And then the workmen will find out whether their employers can continue to pay them high wages while they get goods at foreign prices. There is no other way of convincing them they have been fooled and voted against their own interests. Experience is a dear school, but many people never learn in any other.

HUGE EUROPEAN VOTE AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

One of the secondary causes of the election of Cleveland Tuesday was the fact that of the new votes cast in the Northern States by a careful estimate 400,000 were those of men who have become naturalized since 1888 and voted for Cleveland to not more than 50,000 who voted for Harrison. In the Eastern States no man of foreign birth is entitled to vote who has not been five years in this country. In most of the Western ones, with the exception of Ohio and Illinois, all that is necessary is a residence of a year in the State and the declaration of intention to become a citizen to make a voter of an alien. Thus a large number of the immigrants who came into the West during the last four years went to the polls Tuesday and seven-eighths of them cast their ballots for Cleveland and the Democratic ticket.

There were naturalized this fall in the City of New York 30,000 foreigners and 15,000 in Brooklyn and 15,000 in the rest of the State. Some of them were fraudulently naturalized, as they had not resided five years in the United States, nor even two years, for Tammany has no scruples on that point. Nine-tenths of these persons, or 54,000, voted for Cleveland and about 6,000 for Harrison. This gave him his majority in the State. The prediction made by Chancellor Kent fifty years ago that the foreign voters of New York City would rule the State has been fulfilled.

Thirty thousand men have been naturalized in Cook County since the early months of 1891. Five-sixths of these, or 25,000, voted for Cleveland and the Democratic candidates. It is easy to see where the latter got their majorities. What is true of New York and Chicago is also true of Wisconsin, Indiana, and other cities or States in the East and West.

While so many of these European newcomers voted against the Republican party a considerable percentage of the "nativists," as Altgeld calls them, in this city also voted for Cleveland because of the arrival of those foreigners in such vast numbers. Professional men, clerks, shopkeepers, etc., said to themselves and their close friends that this flood of Europeans eager to enjoy the high wages which Republican policies had furnished, and discontented because not higher still, was altogether too great for the Americanizing powers of this country. They were alarmed lest these floods of new-comers, many of them being from Eastern Europe, and many of them Socialists and Anarchists, would swamp the institutions of this country and Europeanize it. They deemed it better to stop the influx by voting with the Democrats for free trade, which would bring low wages, so that new immigrants might cease coming in such a flood. The only way to arrest this enormous inflow from Europe was to break the magnet which drew them hither—high protection wages—so they voted with the Europeans for free trade. They thought it might be possible to "Americanize" the lesser number who might seek our shores after "tariff reform" was adopted by the Cleveland administration. So long as the wage scale of America was twice as high as that of Europe they believed the deluge would never cease and they decided to apply the heroic remedy of helping the foreigners to achieve tariff reform and placing the responsibility of doing it on the Democratic party.

Thus the Republican party was whipsawed. Many of their own men voted against them because their policy brought too many foreigners to this country and the foreigners in question, instead of showing a spirit of gratitude for high wages and plenty of employment, were almost unanimously Democratic, and spent their leisure time in denouncing their employers and the very Republican policy which had attracted them to this country in such multitudes. It remains to be seen in the future how they will relish "tariff reform" as taught by the party of their choice.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In a recent article in the *Social Economist* Gen. William F. Draper, President of the Boston Home Market club, gives the results of his inquiries into the financial position of every Massachusetts manufacturing company mentioned in 1882 for which the figures are furnished for ten years. He finds that 41 of these maintained the same capital during the last decade, 5 stopped, 7 had their capital decreased, and 12 increased it. He finds that the 41 companies returned a net average income to their stockholders of 2 2-3 per cent a year. The 24 companies whose capital was changed or who stopped made a total loss of $133,125 besides the interest on their capital for the ten years. Combining the results for all the 65 companies he finds that the loss in value of all the stock for the ten years was $11,722,842. Deducting this from the sum of the dividends the remainder is only $13,282,321, or 2.06 per cent on the average value of the total capital invested.

Doubtless these results will be a surprise to many. They are very far from bearing out the claim so persistently urged of late that manufacturers in America are growing rich at the expense of the workers. They say nothing directly about the wages paid, but they do show that capital has not made exorbitant profits out of the manufacturing operations in Massachusetts during the last ten years. It must be admitted they strongly support the conclusion by Gen. Draper "that labor in America, by its increasing intelligence and organization, has today, however it may have been in the past, secured its full share of production, if not more than its share." They show that the employers in Massachusetts could not have paid more to labor, that they have paid to labor the full amount that could be afforded from the proceeds of their business, and had less left for their own share than could have been obtained from the lending of their money on good securities.

The great trouble with those who say labor does not get its share is that they look at the few exceptions as if they were the rule. They see that Carnegie and some others have amassed millions by seizing on unusual opportunities and "striking the iron while it was hot," and straightway jump to the unwarrantable conclusion that the average manufacturer makes an exorbitant profit, which ought to be shared with his employés. They argue in the same way that others have done in regard to the few phenomenal successes achieved by speculators on 'Change and by gamblers around the faro table, no account being taken of the thousands of losses which go to make up one brilliant success. If the carpers would study the statistics of business failures, and see how many manufacturers are obliged by losses to go out of business without paying their creditors in full, they might have a better understanding of the situation. They might see that the employer is far from being able to count with certainty upon a fair return for the use of his time and capital, and that it is only a small number out of every thousand who gain more than a fair profit out of the setting of men and women to work in manufacturing goods.

The textile industries of the United States—cotton, silk, and woolens—had in 1890 a working capital of $701,522,861. These industries are not confined to Massachusetts, nor are the industries of Massachusetts limited to them, but in the absence of other sufficient data these may fairly be taken as indicating the general conditions. In those lines the wages paid in 1890 amounted to 23 per cent of the capital, while the returns to the owners of the capital invested in manufactures in Massachusetts averaged but 2.06 per cent for the ten years ending in 1890. Who can say truly after a dispassionate view of the facts that he believes capital has taken more than its fair share of production and labor has taken less than it was legitimately entitled to? Nobody.

ABATE THE CITY NUISANCES AND CLEAN UP.

The Presidential election is over, with all its duties, its responsibilities, and its excitements. There is no further occasion for orators, for roorbachs, for manifestoes, or for the use of the multifarious machineries by which elections are carried. A great calm has succeeded the national agitation, inviting to a period of repose, which has been fairly earned by all concerned, from those cheerful idiots who for some inscrutable reason blow horns to the candidates who have been most interested in the result and to the horde of office-seekers to whom an election means easily earned bread and butter, light work, short hours, and big wages.

There is one community, however, which should not take a rest of a single day. It is this community. The present exterior condition of Chicago requires attention. During the last month or two the activity which had prevailed has stopped and it has sunk back into the policy of do-nothing in dealing with filth. Its garbage not only remains unconsumed but it is boldly dumped into the alleys where there are boxes, which are useless because not emptied, and into the streets. The furnace chimneys are again vomiting smoke and soot and defiling the air. Some of the streets are so torn up as to be almost impassable and are left so unguarded that accidents to man and beast are frequently occurring.

It is time now for the people of Chicago to wake up, to unite without regard to party, and to insist that this city shall be cleaned and made presentable. The time before the opening of the Fair is but brief, considering the magnitude of the work yet to be done. The importance of that work cannot be overestimated. It is of more concern to Chicago than the election of forty Clevelands or forty thousand Altgelds. It involves the health, the comfort, the reputation and good name of the city. Upon its accomplishment rests the alternative whether we shall present a clean, healthful, and beautiful city to the thousands who are coming here or whether we shall suffer for the natural protests which will arise from an ill-conditioned city. Under such circumstances as now confront them the people of Chicago cannot afford to rest. They must combine and enforce their demands for a clean city, a safe city, and a healthful city. Burn the garbage. Stop the smoke nuisance. Clean and repair the streets and alleys. Abate the poisoned milk nuisance. Abate all nuisances. These are the issues upon which the people of Chicago who have any regard for its reputation must unite. They are not partisan in their nature. They make for the health, the comfort, the safety, and the good name of the city.

NEW DEMOCRATIC DEMANDS.

The election of Cleveland is immediately followed by a concerted demand by the New York *Sun* in the East and the two Democratic organs of this city in the West for the repeal of those laws which have been on the statute books for the last twenty years—which were in force in 1884 when Cleveland was elected and which he ordered to be enforced in 1888 when he was defeated—which provide to a limited extent for Federal control over Federal elections. This demand that the General Government shall renounce all claim to have anything to say about the election of the members of the Federal House of Representatives is an indication not merely of the preference of the Democracy for organized election fraud and its unwillingness to allow any law to stand which may tend to check its criminal practices, but also of its anti-national tendencies and its inveterate leaning towards State supremacy. The same spirit which called for the repeal of the State bank tax, so that the States may furnish the currency of the country as before the rebellion war and the national money be driven out, now prompts the repeal of the laws by which the General Government oversees in some small degree the election of its own Congressmen.

The Democrats want these laws done away with so that they can repeat without interference those frauds by which they carried New York for Seymour in 1868, but for which Grant would have had a heavy majority. The Southern Democrats want no laws on the statute books to which Populists or Independent Democrats can appeal for protection. They want the entire, absolute control of national elections to be turned over to the States so that they can secure a perpetual lease of power. Probably these offensive laws will be the first the Democrats will sweep away, even before they inaugurate their wild-cat or tariff measures.

PURE WATER.

The national result is deplorable, the result in Illinois is shameful, and that in Cook County shocking, but there is a slight consolation in the fact that some time next week Chicagoans—Republicans as well as Democrats—will have a supply of pure cold water from the four-mile intake. The new tunnel, whose completion has been delayed so very long, will certainly be turned over to the city authorities next week, and they have made their arrangements to begin pumping through it at once. Not only will be quality of the water used be improved but the quantity will be increased, so that the occupants of upper stories, who for years have been unable to get any water except at night, when the manufactories had shut down, will have all they need all the time. Those outside papers which have amused themselves by stating that the drinking water of this city was filled with the germs of disease and that it would not be safe for strangers to come here next year ought to announce, not once, but many times, that water will be drawn from four miles out in the lake, at a point never reached by river discharges even at times when the freshets are the most violent. The city has provided pure water for its visitors. It must now set to work to devise ways and means to insure them clean streets and an unpolluted atmosphere.

THE precedent set by Washington made it one of the unwritten laws of the Republic that no President should have more than two terms. The result of recent elections seems to indicate that the people have made another unwritten law for themselves, to the effect that no man shall have the Presidency for two successive terms, though they may not object to his having two terms with an interval between them. It may be that until the special and extraordinary conditions are renewed which made Lincoln and Grant their own successors the American Presidents will have to be satisfied with "one term and out," and to trust to the records they have made for re-election at a subsequent day. It would be better, however, if this unwritten law were made a written one by being put in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution. Otherwise it may be some centuries before Presidents learn to recognize this popular decree and submit to the inevitable and to be content with four years, and then step down and out a term and await the popular verdict on their behavior. If this amendment were adopted Presidents would not employ their official position to secure delegates from among the beneficiaries of their patronage to secure their own renominations.

DURING the four months ending with October the Subtreasury in New York received a total of $21,889,000 in deposits for shipments of currency to various parts of the country. The corresponding deposits for the same months in last year were $43,275,000, or more than twice the total for the four months in 1892. Last year Chicago took about 25 per cent of the total and this year close to 40 per cent. The figures indicate the growing relative importance of this city, and also the fact that the money supply in the interior is much more plentiful than it was twelve months ago in proportion to the wants of the community. The amount needed to move the crops was less, the cereal production of 1892 being much smaller than that of 1891, but the movement of wheat from first hands has been considerably greater this fall than last, and that is the principal crop in motion before the new corn is ready for shipment. So the difference in the demands for currency must be accounted for by reference to the fact that the country was already well supplied with money by the sales from the enormous crops of last year. The figures point especially to that conclusion for the Northwest, the calls by Minneapolis having been little more than 20 per cent of those for 1891, and may be thought to be true for the South also, since New Orleans only called for $3,055,000 this year, against $6,985,000 last year. The conclusions are supported by the fact that the $1,606,100,000 of money circulation in the United States at the beginning of this month was only $4,200,000 greater than that of four months previously, while for the same time in 1891 the circulation expanded $94,000,000 and in 1890 increased $69,000,000, while for the same term in 1887 the growth was close to $50,000,000. The figures also warrant the important deduction that the Western and Southern States have attained such a development of banking facilities as to make them far less dependent on the Eastern money centers than they were a few years ago. That explains the reported ease in the money market at the East this fall and suggests the question if there be not now in the whole country quite as much money as is necessary to meet its legitimate business requirements. It goes without saying that the Treasury resources have proved ample for the supply of the smaller sums needed this season.

THE big food show at New York, intended to celebrate the close of four centuries since the landing of Columbus on the New World, was not an unmixed success. The original idea was that every article of food should be analyzed before being placed on exhibition, but this was found to be impossible on account of the time and cost it would involve. Then it was determined to allow only manufacturers to exhibit, and each was limited to such articles of food as he would put his name upon and warrant to be the same as he offered to the public. Mr. Browne, the manager, has since stated that he hoped in this way to strike a death-blow to the manufacture of fictitious brands of food, which he rightly characterizes as "the curse of the food economy," by making every tub stand on its own bottom. He says the exposition was a great object lesson and an artistic success, but a financial failure, and this because many of those who ought to have aided the management devoted their energies "to dragging the exposition in the mud for the sake of advertising their own goods and trying to get ahead of their competitors." Mr. Browne writes in severe terms about the men who indulge in the reprehensible practice of producing wretchedly adulterated food, which is oftentimes poisonous. He says it is not alone the obscure manufacturers who do this without putting their names on the label, but men whose names are synonymous with a high grade of food products. He claims that the people have a right to know what they put into their stomachs as well as to know where to place the responsibility should they find that what they have purchased for food is not what it is represented to be.

THE result in Illinois and Wisconsin was affected by one cause which had no application elsewhere. That was the school question, and the German Lutherans. The latter voted pretty solidly against the Republicans, especially in this State. Doubtless they would have done so to a certain extent had there been no Edwards law. Those feelings which acted on the mass of the workingmen and made them vote for Cleveland would have acted on German Lutheran workingmen even if the school question had not come up. Many voted for Altgeld merely because he was German-born, but the efforts of the German Lutheran ministers and school teachers undoubtedly had much effect, which would have been more noticeable if there had been no other causes for popular dissatisfaction. They told the Germans that the Republican Senate had played them false last year and that Republican promises could not be trusted now, that their parochial schools were still in danger of having English forcibly taught in them, that teaching in their mother tongue might be interfered with, and that if they loved their own language and their own Deutsch schools they must vote for Altgeld. This excited the race and language feelings of many Germans whom nothing else could have moved. They went to the polls to vote against Fifer, but not willing to run the risk of making mistakes in scratching the huge, unfamiliar Australian ballot they put their marks in the big Democratic O and cast straight Democratic votes. It will require, however, an analysis of returns more perfect than those now at hand to determine just what part the school question played in losing Illinois to the Republicans.

AN exchange says the census figures show that in the decade ending with 1890 the fifteen farming districts in Ulster County, N. Y., outside the villages, show a loss of 4,644 in population and intimates a belief that this change is due to the "ten years of Republican tariff." It says "men do not leave their farms unless there is a reason for it." But do the figures show that any farms have been abandoned in that county? Has the grumbler stopped to reflect that the vast improvements in agricultural machinery the last few years have enabled the farmer to get along with less help than formerly? If he did he might understand it as possible that the farming lands referred to are as fully occupied and as thoroughly cultivated now as they were ten or a dozen years ago, but by a smaller number of workers. And if it should be discovered that there has been an actual falling off in Ulster County that fact would prove nothing for the whole country. In an adjacent column the paper making this complaint says: "We believe in the greatest good for the greatest number." Its editor should be well enough informed to know that "the greatest number" of farmers are now seeking their highest good farther West than the State of New York, and that within the last few years many Eastern farmers have sought new lands in the Mississippi Valley and beyond it. The economic conditions which have brought about these changes are not political, and no party is entitled to either praise or blame for the consequences of the movement.

Voyage of a Pair of Trousers.

It is true in logic that the greater includes the less, but it does not therefore follow that the less always includes the greater. A pair of "trousers" is (or are) reported to have been lost in the ocean current in Bering Sea, and afterwards found in the water off the Coast of Greenland. It is inferred that the said article of wearing apparel passed round the northern end of the American Continent, and Prof. Healprin is credited with the remark that this is proof the North Pole may yet be reached, because a man can go where his own breeches can go. But it is in order to suggest that if the said article was carried round the continent under the ice of the arctic regions and the man was reduced to the necessity of performing the journey in the same way he would not be worth much as a discoverer by the time he had completed half the journey. It was long ago claimed as positively known that a whale had traveled that route, as a harpoon lodged in him in one ocean was found in the other. Both the whale and the trousers may be held to have proven the existence of an Arctic Sea passage around the American Continent, but they by no means prove that the journey will ever be accomplished by man, either in a ship or a balloon. For such a conclusion the reasoning comes dangerously near to being a *reductio ad absurdum*.

LOOKING back at the election, now that it is all over, we freely acquit Uncle Jerry Rusk of all blame in the premises. It wasn't the weather.

THE returns as they continue slowly to come in hold out no hope to Victoria Woodhull Martin. She has not carried a single State.

IF Col. Elliott F. Shepard had a just sense of the everlasting fitness of things he took his scripture text yesterday from Lamentations.

IT is mercifully arranged that there are yet several weeks in which to get accustomed to the idea of a Democratic Governor of Illinois before the visitation comes in reality.

GROVER CLEVELAND lost a good deal of valuable time in preparing his ballot for voting last Tuesday. This is one of the probable reasons why he went to bed at the scandalously late hour of 4:25 yesterday morning.

CHINA has lost a large percentage of its tea trade with England because of poisonous adulterations. Honest tea is the best policy.

LINGERING relics of before-the-war Democracy who vowed thirty-six years ago they would let their hair and beard grow untrimmed till Illinois elected a Democratic Governor may now clean up and look decent. Their golden age has come.

IN New Jersey even the mosquitoes seem to have gone unanimously for Cleveland.

IN Illinois there is hardly a Ray of hope Pearson the gloom.

REPUBLICANS outside of Chicago did not come up to the Calumet River with the requisite majority.

ONE of the most depressing things about this election is the loss of Texas. We had counted so confidently on Texas!

IT is in order now, perhaps, for some good brother in the audience to rise and move that it be made unanimous.

WE take this occasion to remark with emphasis that Chicago is still ahead of Boston in bank clearings.

YESTERDAY, according to the predictions of the weather man, was to have been "fair and warmer." Yet it was cold! O, so cold!

THE New York *Herald*, feeling sure that it has saved the country from the evils of "cheap English labor," will now exclaim in the exuberance of its joy, "Never print a paid advertisement," etc.

Gov. RUSSELL of Massachusetts made sixteen speeches in sixteen different places in eight hours last Monday by means of a special train. And so young, too!

MAJAH JONES of St. Louis has been mentioned as a possible member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. In behalf of the Majah we hasten to say he will accept almost anything.

CHICAGO's municipal color appears to be turning to a wildcat gray.

THERE will never be a better opportunity than now for the World's Fair Bureau of Public Comfort to do some comforting.

THAT ardent tariff reformer, Dr. Teed, is entitled to his share of credit for the general result.

IN A MINOR KEY.

And Now They Don't Speak.

Maud—"You don't seem to be acquainted with that handsome young man we met just now. I've known him only a few weeks, but he would go down on his knees to me if I were to give him the slightest encouragement."

Daisy—"Of course he would. He's a clerk in the shoe department of papa's store."

Old Habits Strong.

"Say! You!" angrily shouted the street corner huckster to the well-dressed stranger who had swiped a peanut in passing, "don't you think you'd better buy about a cent's worth?"

"I beg your pardon, my friend," said the stranger, tossing him a dollar and passing on. "Before I struck natural gas I was a policeman."

Johnny Not Consulted in Building It.

Bobby—"You folks have got a mighty nice house to live in, hain't you?"

Johnny—"Nice nothin'! The stair banisters turn square corners!"

PERSONALS.

MRS. McKEE is to remain at the White House presiding in her mother's stead. Russell Harrison and his wife will also live there.

Mme. Pauline Lucca, known in private life as Baroness Wallhofen, the well-known opera singer, is lying dangerously ill at her residence in Vienna, and but little hope is entertained of her recovery.

The Princess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, recently created a tremendous sensation in Vienna by horse-whipping Count Chotek, a leader of the Viennese aristocracy and a Major in the Austrian army.

Dr. Dabbs, medical adviser of the late Lord Tennyson, and who, with Sir Andrew Clark, attended the laureate through his last illness, is a journalist and playwright as well as a physician, and has a new comedy with the title of "Farewell" ready for production.

The Grand Duchess Nicholas Alexandrovitch, widow of the recently deceased uncle of the Czar, is about to leave the convent at Kieff, where she has spent several months, and take up her abode permanently in Jerusalem with ten nuns whom she will take with her.

A London lady of extreme age and eccentric manners recently died after leaving a bequest of $2,500 per year for the maintenance of a pet parrot and a further sum of $2,500 for a cage for it. As her relatives were cut off without a cent they will try to upset the will and wring the parrot's neck.

M. Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer, believes that great climate changes are going on in Europe and that France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Germany have temporarily, at least, lost several degrees of temperature.

In memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee two stained glass windows, made in Munich, have been put into St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond. Between them on the wall a brass tablet is to be placed in the form of a shield, having on it a crusader's cross, the Confederate flag, the Lee coat-of-arms, and an inscription.

CLAIM THE VICTORY.

LUTHERANS SAY THE SCHOOL ISSUE DEFEATED FIFER.

Republicans Warned Two Years Ago to Settle the Educational Question Before Election—Germans in Favor of Compulsory Instruction, but Cling to the Right to Choose the Schools for Their Own Children—Views of Republicans Who Voted the Democratic Ticket.

The German Lutherans claim a strength of 35,000 votes in Illinois. Three-fifths of their voters are Republicans, but a prominent German Lutheran said yesterday that nearly every vote cast by German Lutherans in Tuesday's election was for Altgeld.

"The school question is alone responsible for Fifer's defeat," said H. C. Zuttermeister, a member of the Lutheran School committee, last night. "I am a Republican and have always voted the party ticket until this time. There was no excuse for bringing the school question in at all. We warned the Republican party two years ago that the question must be settled or it would become an issue in the State campaign of '92 and would be disastrous to the party. They didn't take the warning. We are not crowing over the result. We consider it our victory because our fighting won the battle, but, then, we are not going to hold a feast or a festival. There would have been no hope of beating Fifer in Illinois if the school question had been settled before. The Germans want compulsory education. They want the high schools and the district schools and colleges of the State and Nation maintained, and they want to send their children to them, but they want the privilege also of sending their children to their own parochial schools if they like. We don't want the State to say where we shall send our children to be educated, but we do want the State to say children must be educated. Germany was the first country to make education compulsory."

The Party's Error.

T. C. Diener, who is also a member of the School committee, said: "I am a Republican, but the party made a grievous error when it refused to settle that school question when it had a chance. The Republicans claim the Democrats made the question an issue. Now that is not so at all, for the Republicans forced the issue into the campaign. We told the Republicans and begged them to take the school question out and dispose of it, but they failed. Fifer is a good man and he might have been Governor of Illinois again if the least forethought had been exercised. But the party either didn't want to make a change or carelessly neglected to do so, and now you see what has happened. Altgeld would never have been nominated for Governor if it hadn't been for the school question. There is no use talking how it was done or anything about it—the school question did it, and there you are. We're not particularly happy about our victory. We worked hard and so did the Republicans. We have shown our strength in Illinois."

"Excepting Altgeld," said another German Lutheran, who was present, "many of our Republicans would have voted the Republican ticket, but then you know they were afraid of that Australian ballot and thought if they began to 'scratch' it they might make a mistake, so their vote would be thrown out altogether, and rather than run the risk of losing their votes they just voted the straight Democratic ticket, and then they knew they were voting for Altgeld. That accounts largely for the great Democratic gains. The German Republicans have not left the party for all time by any means. They were dissatisfied only on account of the school question, and with that out of the way they will probably be just as good Republicans as they ever were."

"The Lutherans claim that they had a powerful organization and in the light of present events their claim seems to be good," said a fourth man.

The School committee was composed of the Rev. A. Wagner, Chairman; A. Mueller, Secretary, J. F. Melcher, Treasurer; Prof. T. Brohm, the Rev. A. Schuessler, Mr. Treide, T. C. Diener, H. C. Zuttermeister, B. Edwards, and Theodore Stephan. Subcommittees were organized in every Senatorial district; they had schools of instruction and Chairmen and committeemen galore. Mr. Zuttermeister declared:

"The German Lutheran vote was united for Altgeld and it was the vote that elected him. Now, we won't favor a division of the State school fund. We won't be in favor of extending State aid to private schools, but will still be perfectly willing to maintain our parochial schools at our own individual expense, as we have always done. No, we're not crowing, or feasting, or celebrating the victory. We went in to win and worked to win, and all I regret is that we were forced to do it and that a splendid Republican ticket had to be sacrificed just for that one school issue."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew will appear at the Chicago Opera-House Sunday evening in their new play "Therese Raquin," a dramatization of Emile Zola's novel by that name. The engagement, which will be of two weeks' duration, will arouse considerable interest on account of the various attacks and criticisms, favorable and otherwise, the production has called out in the press of the Eastern cities. "Therese Raquin" was first presented in Boston several weeks ago. The cast which will present the piece will be as follows: Mr. Bellew as Laurent, Mason Mitchell as Camillo, Mr. Ward as Grivet, Mr. Clarkes as Michaud, Miss Ida Vernon as Mme. Raquin. Miss Hudspeth as Susanne, and Mrs. James Brown Potter in the title rôle. The sale of seats begins at the Chicago Opera-House today.

* * *

Miss Ffolliott Paget, the English actress, is now on her way to New York aboard the steamship City of Paris. It is reported that she contemplates making another tour of the large cities in the United States, although her American representatives declare that her plans have not yet been decided upon.

"Ali Baba" and its six carloads of people, scenery, and baggage, arrived at St. Louis in time for the curtain to rise on the first performance of the spectacle there at half-past 8 Sunday night. A dispatch says the theater was packed.

The sale of seats for the Gilmore Band concerts at the Auditorium next week will begin this morning.

CURRENT NOTES.

The liquor question staggers the intemperate man more than any one else.—*Lowell Courier.*

The fortunes of war seem to be accumulated principally by the gun-makers.—*Washington Star.*

The reason that rich men have so many friends is because they are capital fellows.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Cold contracts. That's why your pocket-book is so small when you have coaled up for the winter

ALL TOOK IT QUIETLY

MANY FRIENDS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEVELAND DURING THE DAY.

The Ex-President Spent the Night Receiving Returns—The Result Pleasing to the Family of the Successful Candidate—President Harrison Spends the Day at Routine Business—Secretary Foster on the Result—Mr. Stevenson Receives Many Telegrams of Congratulation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Telegrams and letters literally poured into the Cleveland residence at No. 12 West Fifty-first street this morning. The bell was kept ringing from 7 a. m. by messenger boys and visitors, but the next President slept calmly on through it all and had left word that he was not to be disturbed under any circumstances. Mr. Cleveland had much need of the rest. It was nearly 5 o'clock this morning before he retired. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, said that Mrs. Cleveland was elated in her

GROVER CLEVELAND.

own quiet way at the result and that she had received the congratulations of several of her friends.

Mrs. Cleveland was the central figure of a group of distinguished people in her drawing-room last night, while the telegraph instruments on the floor above ticked off the latest advices from all parts of the country. The ladies remained until after 2 o'clock this morning, when the election of Mr. Cleveland was assured. Mrs. Cleveland was in high spirits this morning. She said simply:

"Of course, we were all very much pleased with the news from the election, but Mr. Cleveland's pleasure was not demonstrative. He seemed to be simply in the enjoyment of perfect satisfaction."

When Mr. Cleveland finally made his appearance he found the accumulation of dispatches awaiting him and attacked his mail with vigor. Among the dispatches received this morning by the ex-President bearing on the situation were those from the Chairmen of the State committees of California, Wisconsin, and Illinois assuring him of Democratic victory in those States. At 10:30 o'clock Mrs. Cleveland went out driving. Mr. Cleveland denied himself to all representatives of the press and begged to be excused this time from expressing any opinion on the result. Private Secretary O'Brien said that Mr. Cleveland was naturally pleased at the result, but had no statement to make.

HARRISON ATTENDS TO BUSINESS.

No Change in the Routine Work of the Administration—Many Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—There was an air of depression over the entire National Government offices this morning, and this

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

also reached to the White House. Secretary John W. Foster was at the White House until near midnight, but that fact did not prevent him from appearing at his office in the State Department at the usual early hour this morning. He plunged at once into the work of the day in a philosophic way and declined to discuss politics until the returns are sufficiently definite to enable him to form some judgment of the extent and cause of the disaster which his party has sustained.

Secretary Tracy, who had contributed his vote yesterday morning in Brooklyn and had hurried over to Washington to sit up with the President last night, was in that happy frame of mind which comes to the man who has done his best and knows it. His own State had gone Democratic, but he could not help it and was actually cheerful in his resignation. He left Washington at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for New York in order to be present and represent the Navy Department at the launch of the new cruiser Cincinnati tomorrow noon.

The other side of the picture was visible at the rooms of the Democratic Congressional committee. Exultation reigns there and everybody who has participated for months past in appealing to the people through the medium of untold tons of Congressional speeches and other campaign literature feels a personal pride in the result and takes some credit to himself for it.

The telegraph office at the White House was reopened at 11 o'clock this morning and the clerk in charge was soon busily engaged in receiving the press bulletins containing the revised returns of the elections. They gave no encouragement to the Republican inmates of the White House, and the desperate hope of the early morning that Illinois and Indiana might still be safe gave way to the unmistakable evidence of the success of the Democratic ticket. While the President's demeanor still indicated no change of feeling at the constantly renewed assurances of his failure of re-election, the clerks and messengers of the mansion without exception are visibly dejected and cast down.

Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and Gen. Vesay visited the President during the forenoon and offered all the consolation possible at the party's defeat. Mr. Wanamaker maintained his usual merry spirits and did much to cheer his less buoyant associates. Each of them declined to suggest any possible explanation of Republican losses. Attorney-General Miller waved off all interviewers with the remark, "I have nothing at all to say." One more persistent than the rest said to him: "To what do you attribute the unexpected landslide?"

The Attorney-General hesitated a moment and then replied quietly: "Where a man has the smallpox he don't care much how he got it." He then closed the conversation by walking away.

Secretary of State Foster attributed the Republican defeat to the tariff issue. The party, he says, challenged the judgment of the country on the McKinley bill and the verdict must be accepted as the will of the people that a different policy shall be adopted. Other questions entered somewhat into the contest, but not to such an extent as to materially affect the result. Nor would it have been different if other candidates be selected or other leaders managed the campaign. No administration ever went before the country with a cleaner record. It is the policy, not the personnel of the administration, that has been condemned. In this view of the matter the Secretary was gratified that Mr. Cleveland was likely to be sustained by a party majority in both branches of Congress, so that the new policy may have a fair trial.

STEVENSON IS CONGRATULATED.

Many Messages Are Received from Politicians and Friends the Country Over.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 9.—It was but 2 o'clock this morning when A. E. Stevenson and his family retired, after carefully watching the returns and receiving the great multitudes of visitors who called to extend their congratulations. About midnight a delegation of Democrats, numbering 100, invaded his home. Every door in the house was jammed with people crowding in to grasp Mr. Stevenson's hand. Those upon the outside who could not get in crowded up as close as possible to the house. Such a number got upon the front porch that it gave way. Mr. Stevenson arose at an early hour this morning to get what additional returns were procurable, and has spent the day at his home receiving visitors and their congratulations and telegrams. Hundreds of telegrams have been pouring in upon him from all parts of the country.

Telegrams of congratulation continue to roll in in great numbers upon the private wire attached to Gen. Stevenson's home.

Among the most important received this evening are the following:

NEW YORK.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson: I need scarcely say that you have my warmest congratulations, and your magnificent work throughout the campaign contributed largely to the result. God bless you. W. F. HARRITY.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson: I beg to offer you my sincere congratulations. COURNEY BUTLER.

SEYMOUR, Conn.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson: Heartiest congratulations; in line as usual. CARLOS FRENCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson: Many have done splendidly. You surpass them all. Hearty congratulations. JAMES H. HOPKINS.

PETERSBURG, W. Va.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson: Accept my congratulations. West Virginia still stands by our Southern sisters. Every county heard from gives Democratic gains. H. S. WILSON.

HAMILTON, O.—A. E. Stevenson: The Democracy of the Nation welcomes Illinois as her latest and brightest acquisition and rejoices in your election. JAMES E. NEALE.

OPINIONS OF OUTSIDE JOURNALS.

English, French, and Canadian Papers on the Result of the Election.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The returns of the American election were received here this forenoon too late for the papers to comment on the result. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a brief note this afternoon saying that both the merchants and the unemployed workingmen of England have reason to rejoice at the Democratic victory, as with the possibility of the reopening of the American markets to the goods of Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester capitalists will get a chance to procure some return on their money invested and the workingmen will have an opportunity to get a decent price for their labor without the necessity of striking.

The *St. James' Gazette* says that some satisfaction is felt in England at Mr. Cleveland's going back to the White House. The Blaine-Harrison régime, it adds, has been far from agreeable to British interests, and a majority of the American people believe that it has been equally prejudicial to themselves.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The *Temps*, commenting upon the result of the American election, says:

Seeing that the campaign was fought solely on economic issues it is clear that the Americans feel little if any affection for the McKinley bill and the beauties of protection. The American people, it further says, have also for years past perceived that the Republican movement is exhausted; that there was no question of principles at stake; and that it was absurdly futile to be carried away by memories of Lincoln and Grant to meet the new requirements of a unique situation.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 9.—Commenting on the Presidential election in the United States Canadian papers say:

Empire (Conservative): If Mr. Cleveland is really the choice of the country there appears to be little doubt that his strong personal qualities and tendency to revolt from the McKinley tariff have been determining features of the contest. He had been tried before, and was known to be what may be called a "safe" man. Should his election be confirmed it matters little to this country, which has had ample experience of the wisdom of shaping its own policy regardless of the course of the United States. There is nothing to show that Canada can be a gainer whichever side wins, and so far as fiscal changes are concerned that might flow from Democratic success there appears to be no sound reason for believing that any radical departure is in serious contemplation.

Globe (Liberal): Whatever may be the exact composition of the Electoral College there is no doubt that the popular vote of the country is overwhelmingly against the party in power. That result has lessons for all who will read them. It has lessons for the members of his (Cleveland's) own party as well as for those outside of it. The conflict which ended yesterday had its real beginning on Dec. 6, 1887, when Mr. Cleveland submitted his now famous message dealing with the financial situation to Congress. Everything points to a great revulsion of feeling against the high tariff, and especially against the legislation of 1890. The feeling may not for some time take effect in legislation, but the politicians cannot afford to disregard the opinion of the electors so emphatically expressed.

Mail: The result is a clean sweep for the Democrats, who, it seems, will in a short time control both the executive and legislative branches. When two years ago the House of Representatives became Democratic the change was attributed to the McKinley tariff. The Republicans at that time explained that the people had not yet learned to appreciate that masterpiece of legislation and added that they would understand it and value it at its best worth when the Presidential contest was fought. The value set upon it yesterday is not very flattering. It looks, indeed, as if a vast majority of the people regard it as legislative robbery.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE TARIFF.

Thomas Ryan, Mexican Minister, Says They Caused the Democratic Victory.

"What is the reason for the Democratic sweep?" asked a friend of Thomas Ryan, Mexican Minister, who arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Mr. Ryan represented one of the districts in Kansas in Congress before receiving his position under the present administration.

"It is due to one thing," he answered without hesitation, 'and that thing is the tariff, or rather the unscrupulous and mendacious statements which have been made by its opponents. I am free to admit, however, that the issue was clear, and I suppose that the masses of the people voted in accordance with their convictions and their convictions were arrived at after intelligent consideration of the question which they were called upon to decide. Therefore the Democratic party has received a majority from the country to carry out its policy of free trade.

"As for the plans of the Republicans, the party in power is the one which must frame a policy. We shall adhere to protection and oppose by all legitimate means a step which we believe will prove disastrous to the country if it is carried out. No, I decline to believe that any personal piques or any dislike of either Mr. Harrison or Whitelaw Reid played any part in the result. We have been beaten, but our defeat has been effected after a straightforward fight in which smallness and personality were eschewed. For the rest we'll wait till '96."

Reid Stays Quietly at Ophir Farm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Whitelaw Reid remained in his library at Ophir Farm until an early hour this morning receiving returns over the telephone. He was surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends and was not visible to general callers this morning. His secretary said that the latest advices received over the telephones at Ophir Farm were that the election was done and that it was by no means certain that Cleveland and Stevenson would have the required majority of the Electoral College.

Saloonkeepers Get Continuances.

The twenty-three saloonkeepers arrested by the Maxwell street police for keeping open election day secured a continuance yesterday from Justice Eberhardt until Nov. 12. The three arrested by West Lake street officers secured a continuance from Justice Woodman, in the absence of Justice Blume, until Nov. 12. The three arrested by West Thirteenth street officers gave bonds before Justice Dooley to appear for trial Nov. 16.

Charged with Fraudulent Registration.

James Higgins was arrested yesterday morning on a Federal warrant, charging him with fraudulent registration in the First Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward.

FORMAL TRIAL OF DR. BRIGGS IS ON.

The New York Presbytery Hears an Argument and Decides to Go to Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The trial of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, charged with heresy by the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, began this afternoon before the Presbytery of New York. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Bliss acted as moderator. The moderator having announced the court's constitution Dr. Briggs objected to the committee acting as a prosecuting body until he had been permitted to object to their status. It having been decided by the moderator that he might do so, Dr. Briggs said that the committee was originally appointed to prepare the proceedings appropriate to the case, but its right so to act is legally questioned by complaint to the Synod of New York, and it has not yet been legally entertained by the synod. Furthermore, the committee appeared before the last General Assembly as an original party and voted as such by presenting an appeal against the judgment of the presbytery in dismissing the case against Dr. Briggs.

Elder John T. McCook for the prosecution replied to what he termed a "technical blocking of the case." He insisted that the recognition of the committee in the General Assembly was a recognition of its authority to act at this time. Dr. Briggs said that Mr. McCook had not only replied to him but had illegally begun to argue the case before the jury, so to speak, was complete. Then the presbytery got badly mixed up on the question as to late arrivals being permitted to participate in the trial. An appeal was finally made on the decision of the chair that the committee was authorized to proceed with the trial. On a vote being taken the chair was sustained by a vote of 73 to 58.

Dr. Briggs having given notice of an appeal to the synod, Dr. G. W. F. Birch read the amended charges and specifications against Dr. Briggs. When asked if he wanted time in which to prepare an answer to the charges, Dr. Briggs replied that he did. It was then decided by the presbytery to adjourn further hearing of the case until Nov. 28.

Lost from His Schooner's Deck.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The steamer Otego with schooners Monticello and Montmorenci arrived tonight and Capt. L. B. Woodruff of the Otago reported the loss of his son, Capt. Fred Woodruff of the Monticello, who was swept overboard while the vessels were going in behind Grand Island for shelter in the gale Monday night. He was forward when the crew was shortening line and the last seen of him he started aft. The deck cargo was baled hay, and when search for him was made one bale was missing. It is supposed that this rolled off with him. He was 29 years of age and lived in Lorain, O. His wife was on board, having sailed with him all summer. The body has not been recovered and the father has offered $200 reward for it.

Celebrated at the Stock-Yards.

The sweeping victory of the national and State ticket was celebrated in a royal manner by Stock-Yards commission men yesterday afternoon. Jesse Sherwood, W. T. Keenan, Robert Strahorne, Campbell Brown, Tom Kelly, Tom Lee, Tom Brown, and others secured the services of the Second Regiment Band and a quartet. They marched through the big halls of the Exchange Building shouting for the victors and holding aloft big brooms, while the band played the latest airs. The procession increased as it marched to the postoffice, Transit House, and finally serenaded Representative Meinnerney at his place of business on Forty-third street. Business in the Exchange Building was entirely suspended after the noon hour and the afternoon was given over to the celebration.

PACE THAT KILLED.

IT WAS LED BY THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND NOW HE IS DEAD.

His Sole Renown Was That He Could Make Ducks and Drakes of a Fortune Quicker Than Any Man in England—His Body Found by a Valet and the Physician Diagnoses Heart Disease—How He Wooed and Won Mrs. Hamersley and Her Fortune.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Duke of Marlborough is dead, and the American Duchess will be turned out of Blenheim, upon which she has spent several of the Hamersley millions. The estate is entailed, and the young Marquis of Blandford, just coming of age, gets it. The Marchioness of Blandford, the first wife of the late Duke, is still alive, and she will probably return with her son and rule over the improvements made by the American Duchess. It is reported that the latter may return to America, but it is not probable.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duke was found dead in bed this morning at Blenheim Palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough at Woodstock, Oxfordshire. He went to bed last night at 11:30 o'clock seemingly in fair health, but his valet found him cold in death when he went to call him. His hand was clinched over his heart, and the local physician said death had resulted from heart disease.

Saturday last the Duke was in London and then appeared to be enjoying good health. All summer he was working hard over a telephone scheme and other ventures in the city. He was the head of a new telephone company which was to revolutionize the existing system, but this company joined the telephone pool a few months ago.

Noted for Dissipation.

The Duke was a brother of Lord Randolph Churchill. His full name and title was George Charles Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleigh, and Baron Churchill of Sandridge (all in England), Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia. He was descended from the great English commander, John Churchill, whose military career is one of the most brilliant in British history, Blenheim House being named after the famous victory at Blenheim.

The Duke was the ninth to wear his historic title, and was chiefly distinguished as having outdone a long line of dissipated predecessors in extravagance and profligacy.

The Duke was a profligate by instinct and even when a boy his escapades were such that he was sent abroad, where he continued his dissipations. Returning to England he married Albertha Frances Anne Hamilton, sixth daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn. She was one of the most beautiful women in Great Britain. The Duke had only been married a little over a year when he became involved in the Lady Mordaunt scandal. By the confession of Lady Mordaunt six of the English nobility, including the late Duke, then the Marquis of Blandford, and the Prince of Wales, were involved.

The Queen continued her efforts with her husband and brought the Prime Minister, the renowned Lord Palmerston, the leading members of the House of Lords, and the heads of many ancient families in England to bear upon him. They promised him all sorts of honors—in fact, anything he wished to ask for. He might have had what there was to give beneath the crown, but all to no purpose. The case was brought to trial amid the greatest public excitement, as it involved not only Dukes and sons of Dukes, but the heir to the throne.

The great crisis in the cause arrived when the Prince of Wales was put on the stand as a witness. As the future King of Great Britain and Ireland stood before that venerable and august court, the counsel for the defense, one of the most illustrious members of the English bar, got on his feet and informed the witness that he was not bound to say anything that would criminate himself. There was a dead silence, such a pause as only occurs in the most critical and momentous periods. At last the royal lips opened and the words came slow and measured. The Prince swore that he knew Lady Mordaunt well but only as a friend and a friend of his wife; he had never been criminally intimate with her. The crowd broke into wild cheers.

In the autumn of 1876 Blandford became involved with Lady Aylesford. One morning at breakfast his wife remonstrated with him. He replied roughly, and as she continued he struck her in the face and knocked her down. She was in a delicate condition, and as he left the room after striking her she remained on the floor until the servants came and raised her. She told the whole story to her family and application was at once made for a legal separation. Two months later Lady Blandford's child was born. Yet they lived together until April 25, 1883, when Lady Blandford found that her husband was fitting up apartments for Lady Aylesford and at once communicated with her family. Divorce proceedings were instituted which resulted in a decree.

On the death of the old Duke of Marlborough the Marquis succeeded to the title. The new Duke of Marlborough kept up the reputation of the Marquis of Blandford and allowed no grass to grow under his feet as the years sped on. His reckless extravagance emptied his treasury, and his next grand public appearance was as a vender of pictures. His father had been compelled to sell the vast Blenheim library, all the antique gems, Limoges, and enamels, and there were only the magnificent paintings remaining. The sale of these brought him a fortune again, which he immediately proceeded to spend. Then came the Lady Colin Campbell scandal.

Marriage to Mrs. Hamersley.

On a visit to America in 1886 the Duke of Marlborough became acquainted with the present Duchess, Mrs. Louis Hamersley. She is the oldest daughter of Commodore Cicero Price of the United States Navy. He lived at Troy, in which city Miss Lilly Price, his daughter, whose mother was a Miss Paine of Troy, for a long time reigned as a social belle. In 1879 Miss Price met Louis C. Hamersley and they were married without any particular pomp. After the honeymoon they made their home at the residence of the bridegroom's father, J. Gordon Hamersley, No. 237 Fifth avenue, New York City, but their happiness was not long lived, for on May 3, 1883, Louis Hamersley died.

Five years later, June 29, 1888, the Duke of Marlborough married his widow, the ceremony being performed first by Mayor Hewitt of New York and afterwards by the Rev. Dr. Potter. During his stay in America his Grace was one of the lions of the New York four hundred and during the summer of 1887 he enjoyed himself a good deal at Newport, R. I. Before he sailed for England he got himself into a libel suit by writing a letter to the New York *Herald* denouncing a publication made by a New York society journal. The Duke of Marlborough's suit for the hand of the beautiful and rich widow was so prompt that the rumor was current that the visit of the Duke of Marlborough to this country was a matrimonial expedition. However this may be, he was refused by Mrs. Hamersley and he returned to his own country. The next year the Duke returned on the same errand. He brought with him a letter to Mrs. Hamersley from his mother, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, urging her to make her son happy by marrying him, and assuring her of a warm welcome by his family. The engagement was made, but the fiancé was so indifferent that it was left to a friend to get together the trousseau of the bride, and until a week before the marriage the ducal bridegroom was still in doubt as to the ultimate success of his suit.

The marriage proved exceptionally happy in the midst of grave forebodings. A friend who was conversant with the progress of the courtship said that what was begun with regard to the material advantages of the marriage became as genuine a love affair as between any two people in the humblest walk of life. Another friend, who spent some time at Blenheim this summer, represented the Duke and Duchess as leading a Darby and Joan existence. With her fortune the Duchess of Marlborough renewed the material splendors of Blenheim. That its outward aspect might be in no way changed she had the old historic tapestries of the upholstered interior newly woven in the old designs.

Mr. Hamersley's Will.

Louis C. Hamersley by his will directed that a life interest in his entire estate—supposed to be worth $6,000,000 or thereabouts—should go to his young wife if he left no male issue, and after death to his cousin, J. Hooker Hamersley. If the latter had no male issue Mrs. Hamersley was to name charitable institutions to take all the wealth at her demise.

This will was contested by a number of Mr. Hamersley's cousins belonging to the Mason and Jones families. After a long contest the will was sustained by Surrogate Rollins and the widow has since enjoyed the income. The most celebrated incident of the controversy was the refusal of Becky Jones, an old servant in the Hamersley family, to say a word on the witness stand. She feared, although she knew nothing of any special importance, that whatever she might say would reflect upon the reputation of the family, and, though she was incarcerated for some time in Ludlow street jail, she could not be coerced into violating her ideas of propriety.

The new Duchess was 34 years old when she was married.

NOT CAUSED BY MINERS.

The Parisian Explosions the Result of Meetings of Reds.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The excitement caused by yesterday's dynamite explosion is beginning to abate so far as the people are concerned, but in political circles to increase. There does not appear to be any proof that the deed was done by the Carmaux workmen or that it originated in the strike.

It seems to have been the work of the Parisian Anarchists. A fortnight ago they held a social meeting at Issy. There they discussed the question whether it was advisable to attack the administration of the Carmaux affair at once or later. The use of dynamite was finally decided upon and the explosion yesterday was the result. The machine was to have been placed opposite the house of the Commissary of Police.

M. Lagasse, the lawyer who defended Ravachol, who had seen the criminal before his death, declares that Ravachol had told him there would be no danger of an explosion before the winter, because the machine required a certain degree of low temperature for its preparation, and that was difficult to obtain in summer without attracting the attention of the neighbors. Yesterday's attempt corroborates the assertions of the criminal Ravachol.

All the newspapers demand the suppression of this kind of outrage with pitiless severity.

In the opinion of the chamber yesterday's explosion will advance the return to power of M. Constans by two months.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The excitement caused by the blowing up of the police station in the Rue des Bon Enfants yesterday shows no signs of abatement; on the contrary, it is rather increasing and notwithstanding the denial of the Carmaux miners that they had anything to do with the affair, there are plenty of people who place the entire blame upon them. The more the affair is looked into, however, the stronger grows the belief among the unprejudiced that the explosion was not the work of any of the miners themselves, but was due to anarchist sympathizers with them. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the police to discover a clew to the perpetrator of the outrage they have not as yet found the slightest bit of evidence that would lead to his detection.

The street in which the station was located was roped in and no one but officials and workmen were allowed to pass the barriers. Until after midnight workmen were busy in clearing away débris. They worked by torchlight. It was at first thought that the wrecked building would have to be torn down, and that course may be followed after experts pass an opinion upon the structure. In the meantime, however, the bulging walls have been shored up to prevent their falling outward. Among the crowds of onlookers who gathered in the streets beyond the barriers was a man who declared that the Anarchists were right in blowing up the bourgeoise. He had hardly uttered the words before he found himself in the grasp of a gendarme, who locked him up.

The government has decided to prosecute a number of militant Anarchists. It is the general impression that this action should have been taken before they had an opportunity to perpetrate such a cowardly outrage as that of yesterday. As a matter of fact the police are condemned for pursuing a policy of inactivity after Ravachol was executed. It is believed that they were lulled into a false feeling of security by the execution of Ravachol, thinking that his death would teach the Anarchists a lesson they would not soon forget. It did seem to have that effect for a time, but as the police relaxed their watch upon them they regained their courage, and threats of what they intended to do have not been lacking.

M. Le Frapper, a director of the Carmaux Mining company, says that as he was leaving the offices of the company at 11 o'clock yesterday morning he passed on the staircase a woman whose head was covered with a black woolen shawl. She was carrying an uncovered basket, from which protruded a curiously shaped article wrapped in a newspaper. He took special notice of the woman for, though she was poorly clad, she was going up the main staircase instead of the one devoted to the use of servants. The bomb was discovered in the entrance by the cashier five minutes afterwards. It has transpired that while the woman was seen entering the building a man was observed walking to and fro outside, apparently watching.

The police today made a search of the residence of every known Anarchist, not only in Paris but in the suburbs.

Americans in Paris.

Americans registered: Thomas Watson, J. Willard, J. Appel, Gandrae G. Legg, W. Kolbe, J. Naegeli, New York; A. Plumer, Philadelphia; W. Holcomb, Trenton; J. Mann Hoyne, L. Vroomes, San Francisco; W. Ware, St. Louis; M. Bissell, D. Bedford, Charles Thurnauer, C. Shaw, Dr. Fichel, B. Sherman, G. Mudge, New York; R. Sneath, San Francisco; N. Summer, Detroit; F. Salisbury, Pittsburg; L. Burton, F. Bocage, Chicago; H. Kaminski, G. Lare, W. Greanell, J. Geary, New York; W. Bracker, Michigan; H. Bonties, J. Gibbs, Chicago; E. Curtis, San Francisco.

ATTEMPTED UPRISING IN HAYTI.

Hippolyte Was on the Alert and Nipped the Revolt in the Bud.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Advices from Hayti tell of an attempted uprising at Cape Haytien. Hippolyte was on the alert, however, and nipped the revolution in the bud. There were many arrests and, it is rumored, some executions. The Manigat party had nothing to do with the affair and expressed much surprise when the news reached here. It may interfere with some of their plans by putting Hippolyte on his guard.

The National Liner England Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The White Star steamer Teutonic, arrived here today from New York, reports having spoken the National line steamer England Nov. 4 in latitude 43° north, longitude 56° west. The England's engine was disabled, its condenser having broken Oct. 29, and at the time the Teutonic spoke it the engineers were trying to repair the damage. The England signaled that no assistance was needed. The England sailed from London Oct. 16 for New York.

Venezuela's World's Fair Commissioners.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Nov. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—J. M. LaWalde and Dr. Toldo have been appointed Commissioners from Venezuela to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Spectrum of the Newest Comet.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Nov. 9.—The comet discovered by Mr. Holmes Nov. 6 was observed here for position by Prof. Barnard the night of Nov. 8. It is easily visible to the naked eye. It is about 2° south of the nebula of Andromeda. Its spectrum was observed both visually and photographically by Prof. Campbell. Both the nucleus and coma give a strong and continuous spectrum, showing only a trace of the usual green band. This spectrum is thoroughly unique among cometary spectrums.

Course Suppers.

The Roman supper was in three courses—soups, meats, and fruits.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

The Royal Baking Powder makes sweeter, lighter, finer-flavored and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake than any other leavening agent. It is of higher strength, and therefore goes further in work and is more economical. All government and scientific tests show that as a leavening agent it is absolutely without an equal.

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report.*

The Floral Queen of the Hour
The Fashionable Chrysanthemum

Its Decorative Use at Dinners, Luncheons, Weddings, Evening Parties, etc., described by H. H. Battles, an experienced floral decorator, and beautifully illustrated in the THANKSGIVING issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

The magazine with the largest circulation in the world

For sale everywhere
Ten cents

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

FOREMAN & COMPANY.
109 STATE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S
PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES
—IN CLOTH AND KID TOPS,
—BLUCHER AND PICCADILLY LAST,
—Widths AAA, AA, A, B, C, D, and E,
AT $5.00.

Can Fit Any Shape Foot. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Dedication of Marquette Club's New Stage.
Annual Meeting of Young Women's Christian Association.
St. Luke's Hospital Trustees Meet.
University Extension Discussed at Hull House.

What is going on today at S. & M.

High-Class Dress Goods Remnants.
The Money-Saving 3d Floor.
Some Cloak Talk.
Underwear and Hosiery Values.

That Bargain Counter for Dress Goods is rich again this morning in *High-Class Dress Goods Remnants* at 50 cents.

Some have only 2¼ yards in, while others have 8 yards, as they are in such generous widths *there is your dress*, and at 50 cents a yard instead of $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00, which is the regular value of the 50-cent remnants.

Thursday on our 3d floor (four elevators) means much to you. *Read this list and see if it don't.*

Women's All-Wool Knit Skirts—Large and Full—All Colors, 98c.

Women's Fancy Lamb's Wool Combing Sacques or Lounging Jackets. Were $1.98 to $2.50—$1.48.

Women's Fancy Striped Lamb's Wool House Gowns, Button Front Top to Bottom, Russian Girdles—A Thursday Price, $4.50.

Women's Fancy Silk Petticoats—Colors New; Combinations New—The 7, 8, and 10 $ quality—$4.75.

We can save you some money on that Cloak you are going to buy today. This is as certain as certain can be. Besides the money you will save you will get a better garment. You're a gainer in a two-fold sense.

Keep warm and save money. Both essential, aren't they? You can do it, and we will help you.

Women's Heavy Weight Ribbed Balbriggan Vests and Pants, 50c.

Women's Natural Wool Reform Union Suits, $1.00.

Women's Plain or Ribbed Black Woolen Hose, 25c.

Women's Imported Cashmere Hose, high spliced heels and soles doubled, 50c.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail orders have quick seeing to.

China & Glass

Flemish Beer Tankards.

We have just received a large importation of tall stylish Beer Tankards, with handsome pewter covers and rich hand-painted decorations.

Burley & Co.
77, 79, and 81 State-st.

WOOD . . .
. . . WORKING
. . . MACHINERY

CHICAGO BRANCH
HILL, CLARKE & CO.,
12 AND 14
SOUTH CANAL STREET.

SUCCESSORS TO
A. J. Kirkwood & Co.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures nervous, chronic and sexual diseases without medicine. Send 4c. for sealed Electric Journal and review containing full explanation and reference in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. Office hours 9 to 5. Consultation free. Or write for Treatise on Rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
Home Office and Only Factory, State-st., Adams Corner, Ill. (The Great Electric Belt Concern.) Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Have you Lame Back, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nervous Debility? Then call at the Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

ENTIRE TICKET SAFE.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS WIN A HOTLY FOUGHT BATTLE.

Early Predictions of Populist Successors Reversed by the Votes as They Are Counted—Democrats Show the Heaviest Gains—It Will Require the Official Count to Decide the Kansas Result, with the Chances Favoring the Fusionists—Simpson Reelected in Seventh.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Congressman Bryan has been reelected by the combined Democratic and Independent vote in this district by 75 over A. W. Field (Rep.). This is a great Republican gain, and it was thought that Field might overcome Bryant's plurality. This, the First, Congressional district gives the Harrison Electors 3,500 plurality, and the entire Republican State ticket about 3,000 plurality, a Republican gain of over that figure in the district. Harrison carries the State, and the entire State ticket is certainly elected.

DOUGLAS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

Harrison and Crounse Lead Both Democrats and Populists.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Douglas County's vote is: For President, Harrison, 9,320; Cleveland, 2,596; Weaver, 7,173. For Governor, Crounse, Republican, 8,599; Morton, Democrat, 6,372; Van Wyck, Independent, 3,633. In 1890 Douglas County's vote was: Republican, 6,456; Democrat, 18,308; Independent, 1,173.

The *Bee* says editorially:

Lorenzo Crounse has been triumphantly elected Governor of this State by at least 12,000 plurality and all the Republican candidates on the State ticket are doubtless elected by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 12,000. Returns so far received indicate that both houses of the coming Legislature will be Republican by a small majority, insuring the return of a Republican to the United States Senate. This is most gratifying, because unexpected. The most extravagant estimate of Republican strength on the next Legislature was a membership of from sixty-two to sixty-five. It is now certain that at least three of the six Republican candidates for Congress have been elected with a possibility or five members.

Kas. and Neb.

WEAVER WINS NEBRASKA FIFTH.

The Majority for the People's Party in the District Will Reach 1,000.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Returns on the Presidential election in the Fifth Nebraska are unattainable, but two counties having sent results to headquarters here. Weaver will carry the district by 1,000, the Democrats not being able to make a landslide on account of smallness numerically.

For Governor, Crounse gets 250 plurality from Adams, 350 from Hall, and 50 from Nuckolls. Clay gives 50 for Weaver, Furnas 200, Harlan 100, Kearney 150, and Phelps 550. Total plurality for Van Wyck in eight counties out of eighteen, 450. For Congress the fight has been hot between Andrews, Rep., and McKeighan, Fus. Two years ago McKeighan was elected by more than 8,000 majority over Harlan, Rep., but his majority has been reduced to 2,000. Congressional returns are much fuller than Presidential, as that vote was counted first. The vote of the district will be about 29,500.

NEBRASKA'S CONGRESSMEN-ELECT.

Two Districts in Doubt, Two Republican, and Two Democratic.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Nebraska's Congressmen are: William S. Bryan, Dem., First; David R. Mercer, Rep., Second; Dr. C. R. Keifer, Dem., Third; Judge Stainer, Rep., Fourth. In the Fifth late returns make the result uncertain between Congressman W. McKeighan, Ind. Dem., and Prof. W. E. Andrews, Rep., with indications favoring the former. This is so close that every precinct must be heard from before the result is known, which will require two days more. In the Sixth late returns also change and appear to favor Congressman O. M. Kem, Ind., over James Whitehead, Rep. The official count will be required to settle these two.

SIMPSON BY OVER 3,000.

Fusionists Sweep the Seventh Kansas District by 3,500.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Seventh Congressional District gives Weaver 3,300 majority, Lewelling, fusion for Governor, 3,500 majority, and Simpson, fusion for Congress, in the neighborhood of 3,000 majority. Returns from twenty-five of thirty-seven counties in the district give Simpson 2,883 majority. The twelve not yet heard from gave Simpson majorities two years ago.

KANSAS FOR THE FUSIONISTS.

As the Returns Come in Republicans Continue to Lose Ground.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Although Chairman Simpson of the Republican State Central committee claims a small majority on the Gubernatorial ticket the general feeling among Republicans is that Kansas is lost. A majority of only 584 is claimed for ninety-two counties out of 106, and returns today have been slowly reducing the Republican prospects which were manifest last night. The vote on the Electoral ticket has varied but little from that on Governor, the deviation being mainly upwards. The vote on Congressman-at-large was also close to that on Governor. The Republican committee concedes nothing as lost, but it feels sanguine only as to three of the eight Congressmen. A majority is claimed in both Houses of the Legislature. A large majority in the Senate and seventy-five members in the House out of 125. Chairman Jones of the Democratic committee claims ninety counties and a majority of 18,000. This, however, is regarded as extravagant even by Fusionists. In the Second District Funston, Rep., is in jeopardy, the race being exceedingly close, with the chances favoring Moore, Dem. In the Sixth, Baker, Pop., is undoubtedly elected and in the First, Broderick, Rep., succeeds himself.

O'NEILL BEATEN IN ST. LOUIS.

Two Republican Congressmen from Missouri—Stone's Plurality, 20,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The total vote in Missouri is close to 600,000. The Republicans gain one Congressman, in the Eleventh District, formerly considered a Democratic stronghold. O'Neill, the present Congressman, was so sure of reelection that he worked but little. Joy, Rep., will have a plurality of about 150. Results in the other districts are as follows: First, Hatch, Dem., 3,000; Second, Hall, Dem., 4,250; Third, Dockery, Dem., 3,550; Fourth, Burnes, Dem., 1,950; Fifth, Tarsney, Dem., 4,600; Sixth, De Armond, Dem., 1,650; Seventh, Heard, Dem., 3,275; Eighth, Bland, Dem., 2,650; Ninth, Clark, Dem., 1,400; Tenth, Bertholdt, Rep., 4,600; Eleventh, Joy, Rep., 150; Twelfth, Fyan, Dem., 1,250; Thirteenth, Cobb, Dem., 3,650; Fourteenth, Arnold, Dem., 2,275; Fifteenth, Morgan, Dem., 950. Stone for Governor is elected over Warner by a plurality approximating 20,000. Cleveland's plurality in the State will be 35,000. The Democrats will have a majority of 40 in the Legislature.

MICHIGAN ALL RIGHT.

Returns Now Corroborate Republican Predictions.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—It will take another twenty-four hours at least to settle the question of how Michigan has decided Congressional and Electoral favors. D. J. Campau, the Democratic Chairman, is still claiming the State ticket and the Legislature. The State is Republican by between 12,000 and 18,000 and the Legislature will be 25 Republican on joint ballot. The Republicans have nine Electoral votes sure, with a little more than an even chance for one more in the Eighth District, where Linton has beaten the fusionist candidate for Congress. The Republican gain in the county of Saginaw alone is close to 4,000. As predicted last night Harrison will likely get ten Electoral votes from Michigan. As to Congressmen, the First, the Second, and possibly the Tenth District will go Democratic, although the latter is not conceded. It is a shoestring district, its upper two-thirds a wilderness, unknown to railroads, and returns will be slow. The defeat of Col. Hecker was not conceded until a late hour this morning, but the majority against him exceeds 2,000. The strength of the Order of Patriotic Sons of America cannot longer be concealed in this State. While it had nothing to do with the Republican gain in the rural districts the active work of the Catholic priests in politics in this city and Saginaw resulted in a surprise. It made 4,000 votes difference in Saginaw County alone to Linton, his opponent having the indorsement of the Catholic element. It turned Detroit and Wayne County good for 5,000 Democratic votes, into a slightly Republican territory, and defeated every Democratic county officer but one. Stout (Dem.) for Congress in the Sixth District concedes the election of Aitken (Rep.). Senator McMillan, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, claims the State by not less than 10,000, the Legislature, nine or ten Electors, and nine Congressmen.

THIRD MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN.

Heavy Pluralities for the Ticket in All the Counties.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The following is the vote on President, Congressmen, and Governor in the Third District as near as can be ascertained now. Kalamazoo County: President—Harrison, 4,973; Cleveland, 4,003; Bidwell, 399; Weaver, 346. Congress—Burrows, Rep., 5,000; Strange, Dem., 4,010; Butler, Pro., 445; Lockwood, Peo., 330. Governor—Rich, Rep., 4,979; Morse, Dem., 4,087; Russell, Pro., 387; Ewing, Peo., 375. In Hillsdale, incomplete, Harrison has 1,300 plurality and Burrows about the same. Returns from all but four precincts give Rich 1,500 plurality. Eaton, incomplete—Harrison's plurality, 800; Burrows, 800; Rich, 850. Branch goes Republican on President and Rich for Governor and gives Burrows 1,050 plurality. Calhoun gives Harrison, Rich, and Burrows 900 plurality.

GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT SAFE.

Republicans Carry the Fifth and Ninth Michigan—Democrats the Second.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Fifth Congressional District gives the Harrison Elector a plurality of 933; Rich, Republican, for Governor, 620; and Richardson, Democrat and Populist, for Congressman, probably 120. The result on Congressman is so close that the official count may be required to decide.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Ninth Congressional District gives Harrison Electors, district and at-large, 500 plurality. Rich (Rep.) for Governor 400. Moon (Rep.) for Congress 250.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The total vote cannot be obtained in this district, but Cleveland carries the Second District by about 900, while Gorman (Dem.) has a majority of less than 600 over O'Donnell (Rep.). Morse for Governor will have about 1,350 plurality.

WEADOCK RE-ELECTED BY 500.

The Tenth Michigan District Chooses a Democratic Elector.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The election of Weadock, Dem., for Congress is conceded by 500 plurality. The Democratic Elector in the district will get a majority of 750 to 1,000 and the State ticket the same. Outside of Bay County the returns received are meager, being but few precincts for each county. The Democrats elect three State Representatives in this county and a Senator in the Twenty-fourth District.

COLGROVE IN THE FOURTH.

Republicans Win Both Congressman and Elector by 1,200 Votes.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—In the Fourth Congressional District Colgrove, Rep., for District Elector, is chosen by 1,200 over Hutchins, Democrat and Populist. Thomas, Rep., for Congress has about the same, while Rich for Governor will have over 2,000. The total vote for each cannot be given.

Aitken in the Sixth District.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Persistent effort fails to produce figures on results in the Sixth Congressional District further than that Aitken, Rep., is elected Congressman by 700 plurality.

HEAVY VOTING IN MISSOURI.

The Result Is a Democratic Majority of 20,000—Joy Beats O'Neill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Returns from the country districts are slow, and only about one-half of the counties have reported. These show, however, that a phenomenally heavy vote has been polled—not less than 600,000 for the State. Returns at hand and estimated results in missing counties show the following result: President—Cleveland, 310,000; Harrison, 268,000; Weaver, 25,000. Governor—Stone, Dem., 302,000; Warner, Rep., 278,000; Leonard, Peo., 23,000. The entire Democratic State ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 20,000 to 40,000.

In the Congressional districts there is no doubt that the Democrats have carried thirteen, the Republicans one, and one in doubt. The latter is the Eleventh District in St. Louis. On unofficial returns Joy, Rep., has a majority of 32 over O'Neill, Dem. In this district the Federal supervisors ordered the judges to receive and count the votes for President and Congress of about 500 persons whose names are not on the registration books. These votes are in the main Republican. At the official count Saturday there is little doubt that these ballots will be thrown out. The results from the best information obtainable are:

First District—Hatch, Dem., 21,000; Cramer, Rep., 17,500. Second District—Hall, Dem., 22,500; A. H. Burkholder, Rep., 18,000. Third District—Dockery, Dem., 21,500; Burch, Rep., 18,000. Fourth District—Burnes, Dem., 17,200; Crowther, Rep., 14,300. Fifth District—Tarsney, Dem., 21,500; Davis, Rep., 16,900. Sixth District—De Armond, Dem., 17,600; Cundiff, Rep., 14,800. Seventh District—Heard, Dem., 22,000; Harbain, Rep., 18,200. Eighth District—Bland, Dem., 20,200; Murphy, Rep., 16,900. Ninth District—Clark, Dem., 17,400; Morsey, Rep., 16,300. Tenth District—Bartholdt, Rep., 14,400; Kehr, Dem., 12,200. Eleventh District—Joy, Rep., 14,505; O'Neill, Dem., 14,473. Twelfth District—Cobb, Dem., 12,402; Rodgers, Rep., 11,156. Thirteenth District—Ryan, Dem., 20,100; Whitelege, Rep., 16,200. Fourteenth District—Arnold, Dem., 18,700; Clark, Rep., 16,600. Fifteenth District—Morgan, Dem., 16,900; Purdy, Rep., 14,800.

The exact result of the legislative ticket will not be known for a week, but the Democratic majority on joint ballot will be between 60 and 70.

PALMER AND SPRINGER'S OPINIONS.

Both Think Protection Is Doomed by the Verdict of the People.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—In an interview today on the result of the election Senator Palmer said: "The election of Cleveland is in effect a revolution. It crushes protection as embodied in the McKinley bill and delivers the agricultural and industrial labor of the country from the despotism of organized capital. Illinois will again be a factor in national politics. With the cooperation of the West and South it will hereafter exercise a controlling influence in the policies of the country."

Congressman Springer, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, said: "The Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated two years ago on the issues raised by the McKinley act. A rehearing was demanded and a new trial was granted. After two years of practical working of the law and a full and thorough discussion of its merits the people have again repudiated it and the party which is responsible for it. The majority is so large and the condemnation so emphatic that protection is forever doomed in this country. And not only in the United States but in the whole Western Hemisphere. Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America will not be long in taking down their bars, raised in retaliation and restraint of trade. The continent is free."

Big Fights for New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The bitter strife between the Coney Island and Crescent City Athletic clubs for the battle between Jim Hall and Bob Fitzsimmons is over, and the Southern organization is the winner. The information that Hall had rejected Judge Newton's offer to fight the middleweight champion of the world and accepted Noel's bid of $5,000 less was received from Richard K. Fox by William E. Harding late to-night. Mr. Fox also stated that Charley Mitchell had accepted the Crescent City club's offer of a $50,000 purse to fight Jim Corbett for the heavyweight championship of the world.

THEY DISCUSS DEFEAT

REPUBLICANS TALK ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

Those Who Hold Office Naturally Feel Blue, While the Victors in Tuesday's Battle Are Correspondingly Elated—Already They Are Beginning to Apportion the Spoils and Party Leaders Are Picking Out Nice Official Plums for Themselves—To Gerrymander the State.

Though Chicago Republicans have not been accustomed to defeat in recent elections they are taking their beating of Tuesday quite well—considering that it is a bad beating, or a sound drubbing, as Sam Raymond calls it. The candidates for the local offices were not much in evidence yesterday. They were tired out with the labors of the campaign and remained at home. The members of the Republican Campaign committee met in the afternoon to wind up business. They had been disappointed, but were not downcast. They discussed the causes of defeat calmly enough.

Said a committeeman: "We were not prepared for the complete flop of the German Republicans. We expected that there would be a defection, but believed that it would not be so serious as it turned out to be. But the defection was by no means confined to the Germans. Native American Republicans must have voted in large numbers for Cleveland, and they did not scratch their ticket.

"Those Republicans vote for Cleveland on the tariff issue solely. They believe the McKinley tariff is too high, and that Republican success might lead to making it higher. Those men followed the lead of Judge Gresham and other prominent Republicans who announced their intention to vote for Cleveland. Then there was no doubt, too, that thousands of Republicans of this county, disappointed at the way in which Blaine was defeated in the Minneapolis convention and at the tactics pursued by the Harrison boomers there and since the nomination, voted against Harrison. The Federal officials of this city who swarmed to Minneapolis to help the Southern delegates to nominate Harrison were afraid of violating the civil service law by actively assisting in the canvass in this city. Most of those who participated in the canvass made themselves conspicuous by opposing as a candidate one of the Blaine delegates from this State. This opposition cost Harrison a thousand votes in this city alone. The favorite comment is: 'Federal officers and Southern delegates who represent no Electoral votes may nominate a candidate for President, but they can't elect him.'"

J. B. Messick of the State Campaign committee was disposed to think that the National committee did not pay sufficient attention to Illinois.

"They would insist that it was not a doubtful State," he said.

Republican Officeholders Gloomy.

Republican officials were indeed gloomy yesterday. The party not only loses the Federal patronage in this city, but the patronage of the Recorder, Superior Court Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Coroner, and of the County Board. The Republican employés of the county offices whose Republican chiefs will have to move out three weeks from Monday are feeling rather insecure.

The Democrats, of course, are jubilant. Each ward-worker is selecting some nice job in the Federal or in the County Building, and the managers are already preparing for next spring. Chairman Hopkins is being congratulated for his management of the campaign, and every Democrat but Sol Van Praag, perhaps, wants to know what office Mr. Hopkins wants that he may help him get it. He is already mentioned for Postmaster, Collector of Customs, and for City Treasurer. He is most favored for the latter post because it is said to be most lucrative.

Congressman Cable is as much a favorite with the Democrats of the State as Mr. Hopkins is with the Democrats of the city. Numerous telegrams of congratulation poured in on him yesterday from outside the State.

Ex-Secretary Whitney wired:

Well done. Congratulate you.

Larry Neal, the author of the free-trade plank, asked:

How is my tariff plank now?

Gov. Francis assured Mr. Cable that the victory made "Illinois a prominent feature." Gov. Flower sent congratulations. Committeeman Prather of Missouri shook hands over the dividing line with his Illinois brother. A Californian, who did not understand the situation, sent his congratulations to Don. M. Dickinson, thinking, doubtless, that he had done something to carry Illinois. He is mistaken. Dickinson's generalship was confined to Michigan, happily for the Democrats. Mr. Cable received the following from his family at St. Louis:

Glory, glory, glory. Come to see us. Send on Pap's hat. We smile our congratulations. Was Benjamin in it? THE FAMILY.

He also received the following:

Ben T. Cable: This committee is proud of its Illinois colleague and congratulates you on the splendid fight there. Give us definite estimate on Illinois as soon as possible.

DON M. DICKINSON.

Many thanks for your thoughtful and generous telegram. It is a noble victory of noble cause. Illinois crowns itself with honor.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Already Figuring on Spoils.

At all the Democratic headquarters it was maintained that the fact that Illinois has gone Democratic entitles it to representation in Cleveland's Cabinet. Mayor Hogan of Geneva said that if Mr. Cable would accept a Cabinet office he ought to have it. But the impression prevails that Mr. Cable would prefer a foreign mission. "Cable ought to have anything he wants," said Mayor Hogan. Ald. Gahan, Washington Hesing, Ald. McGillen, Recorder-elect Chase, Secretary Nelson, and Chairman Phelps concurred in this view. Dr. Watson of Mount Vernon thought Col. William R. Morrison would be the Cabinet officer from Illinois. Coroner-elect McHale and others thought so, too. Judge Lambert Tree, F. H. Winston, Franklin MacVeagh, and A. T. Ewing were also mentioned favorably for high honors.

Of course all those who held office under Cleveland four years ago expect to get back again: Frank Hoyne, R. B. Stone, F. H. Marsh, F. A. Seeberger, Gen. Newberry, etc. But they will meet with considerable opposition. There are numerous competitors. Martin J. Russell of the *Times* is mentioned for Collector of Customs and Louis Nettelhorst is said to be Judge Altgeld's candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue. William C. Goudy, it is said, is to have the next vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench.

The Democrats also discussed the Mayoralty yesterday, and the general opinion seemed to be that as the Germans had helped them to carry Illinois for Cleveland they must nominate a German for Mayor. This may not be satisfactory to some of the aspirants.

Secretary Nelson of the State committee and Speaker Crafts were mainly interested yesterday in the complexion of the General Assembly. Mr. Crafts is a candidate for Speaker again, and as the House will be Democratic he thinks he will be reelected. It was through Crafts' tactics that the Compulsory School law issue was kept in politics.

Fixing a Gerrymander.

Both branches of the General Assembly being Democratic the Democrats are busy with their schemes for redistricting the State. Secretary Nelson has one ready. In accordance with this plan Cook County will have six Congressional districts and fifteen Senatorial districts. Of the six Congressional districts not more than one will be Republican if the Democrats can help it. And of the fifteen Senatorial districts it is intended to make twelve Democratic. The State outside Chicago is to be gerrymandered in the same way. The Senators elected Tuesday will vote for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Culloom, and the Democratic managers are already discussing the candidates. It is believed Mr. Altgeld has aspirations in that direction. Joe Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, would like to be Governor and will no doubt join forces with the Altgeld men. Congressman Cable and William R. Morrison are the other candidates mentioned.

At the Democratic State headquarters yesterday the election of Joe Cannon for Congress in the Fifteenth District over Bussey was conceded, also the election of Benjamin F. Marsh over Plantz in the Eleventh District. The committee claimed the following Senatorial gains in the State: Niehaus in the Peoria District, Craig in the Thirty-second District, Allen in the Forty-fourth District, and Stewart in the Freeport District. It was held that the Senate would be twenty-eight Democratic to twenty-three Republican and that the House will stand eighty Democrats to seventy-three Republicans.

LOST HIS VOTE.

Some One Impersonated Perry F. Miller at the Election.

Perry F. Miller, a Republican voter, registered in the Thirteenth Ward, wants to know who impersonated him election day and voted in his place. Miller is a telegraph operator, lives at No. 302 Warren avenue, and votes at the corner of Seeley avenue and Madison street. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he said that he went to the polls at 7:30 a. m., announced his name and residence to the judges of election, and was handed a ballot. As he was about to step into the booth one of the election officers announced that P. F. Miller had already voted, and upon further investigation it was found that a party giving that name had voted. It was learned that the vote had been cast ten minutes after the polls were opened. Miller, the actual, remonstrated, but it was of no avail, notwithstanding that E. W. Bartlett, a coal dealer and one of the election officers, identified Mr. Miller, knowing him from the fact that he had purchased some coal at his office the preceding day. Bartlett has no recollection of the man who voted in Miller's place. Miller made a complaint in the matter to the Election Commissioners that day, but could obtain no redress. As a consequence he lost his vote.

BALLOTS STORED IN VAULTS.

Commissioners to Begin Canvassing the Vote Tomorrow.

Most of the precincts under control of the Election Commissioners were reported to the office yesterday. Without exception the boxes were properly taken care of. The ballots have now been removed and are stored in vaults.

The Commissioners will begin the canvass of the vote tomorrow. Commissioner Hutchings says the work can be done inside of fifteen days. That is about all the time allowable, for most of the officers-elect take their seats Dec. 1.

The board will have a few complaints to hear. Judges in the Fourth Precinct of the Twenty-seventh Ward told Chief Clerk Taylor yesterday that seven United States Marshals had arrested many persons at the polls to prevent their voting and had threatened others with arrest if they should vote. When the names are found the alleged offenders will be summoned before the board.

Commissioner English's term expired yesterday. A successor will soon be appointed by Judge Scales.

WILL BE GIVEN A TRIAL TODAY.

Justice Woodman Will Hear the Cases of the Men Arrested Monday.

Not a little excitement is looked for this morning in Justice Woodman's Desplaines Street Police Court. The twenty-five men arrested in the lodging-house district Monday night by Officers Woodruff and Leist are to receive their trial on the charge of disorderly conduct, continued from yesterday's docket. At the preliminary hearing yesterday morning Officer Woodruff asked for a non-suit. Justice Woodman was about to enter a nonsuit when Attorney David of Donohue & David, who represented the defendants at the behest of the Democratic Central committee, interposed an objection. After a little parleying Justice Woodman granted the continuance. Mr. David left at once to consult Chief McClaughry and the City Law Department. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances.

Lyon & Healy's Employes Celebrate.

Two hundred Democratic employés of Lyon & Healy, musical instrument manufacturers, headed by a drum corps, marched last evening from the factory, Randolph street and Ogden avenue, to the down-town store of the firm, State and Monroe streets, filling the air with music. They were cheering for Cleveland and carried transparencies reading: "Democracy victorious and glorious," "A public office is a private snap—Matt Quay," and other similarly unkind inscriptions at the expense of the Republican party leaders.

Hopkins Not Guilty.

Commissioner Hoyne was requested yesterday by United States District Attorney Milchrist to dismiss the complaint made Tuesday against John P. Hopkins, giving as his reasons that he thought the matter had no standing in court. Mr. Hopkins' attorneys were notified, but they were perfectly willing to have the case tried on its merits. "It is not necessary," said Mr. Milchrist, "I have arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Hopkins was not guilty of intimidation."

THINKS IT OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Fire in the Smith-Colbert Printing Office Does $500 Damage.

Fire in the printing establishment of the Smith-Colbert Printing company, No. 350 Dearborn street, at 9:35 o'clock last night, supposed to be of incendiary origin, did damage to the amount of $500.

The Smith-Colbert company had trouble with some of its employés two weeks ago and gave orders to the watchman who makes hourly rounds of the building to allow none of the employés in the building after 6 p. m. The watchman was through the building at 7 o'clock and returned at 9:30 o'clock. As the watchman entered he smelled smoke, and going to the fourth floor found a blaze in a corner of the room amongst a pile of rubbish, under shelving filled with paper stock. The fire department was called and extinguished the flames. A pile of paper scraps was found under the shelves and the watchman is sure it was not there when he made his first round.

The building at No. 350 Dearborn street is an eight-story structure and is occupied almost wholly by printing and binding firms. The Poole Printing company, the American Printing and Binding company, and Rubel Bros. are among the firms occupying space.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

To California Passengers.

It is impossible to perfect arrangements for our new limited train from Chicago to California by November 13, as proposed, hence the inauguration of that train is postponed.

In the meantime our California Express, with dining-cars east of Missouri River, will continue to leave Chicago at 10 p. m. daily, with Pullman sleepers through to San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, stopping west of Missouri River at Mr. Fred Harvey's excellent dining-rooms for meals.

This train makes the journey one day shorter to Southern California than by any other route, and the $100 first-class round-trip tickets will continue to be sold with a return limit of nine months over the Santa Fé Route. W. F. WHITE,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

Dangers of a Street Excavation.

An excavation at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets proved the scene of a serious accident yesterday evening. In the scramble to get out of the way of a street car Mrs. Z. E. Pease of Argyle Park lost her footing on the edge of the excavation and fell in, striking her head against some piping laid at the bottom, receiving a severe scalp wound. When taken out she was unconscious and Dr. Mason, No. 153 State street, who was summoned, at first feared that her skull was fractured, but she recovered sufficiently to be taken home in a cab. Those who witnessed the accident said that the excavation was not sufficiently guarded.

Died of Starvation and Exposure.

An unidentified man was found yesterday morning at Washington and Franklin streets in a dying condition. He was taken to the County Hospital, but died soon after reaching there. When found by Officer Morris of the Central Station he was shivering with the cold and his pinched features showed signs of hunger. He was miserably clad and was without a shirt. There were no marks of violence upon his person and the police are of the opinion that the man's death was due to exposure and want.

Mrs. Murphy Murdered for Her Money.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Bridget Murphy, aged 80 years, was found murdered in her bed today. Her skull was crushed and an awl had been driven into each temple. Her house had been ransacked and plundered. She lived alone and was thought to have money secreted in her house.

Nickel Plate—The New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad.

Through train to Buffalo, with Wagner buffet sleeping cars, leaves Van Buren street depot 10:15 p. m. daily, except Saturday.

For rates, berths, or other information call or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 79 Clark street.

The Fork.

Thomas Cosgate introduced the fork into England about 1640.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.
Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Highly recommended in place of alcoholic drinks.

MRS. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

THE WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT AT HOME.

Her Tastes Are Domestic and She Cares Little for Society—Born at Mansfield, O.—She Does Not Approve of "Seminary Finishing" for Young Women—More Interested in Art than in Politics—Receiving the Election Returns Surrounded by a Party of Friends.

A simple, unaffected manner, kindliness touched with timidity characterizes the slender, black-eyed woman who will shortly enjoy the distinction of being the "first lady in Illinois." Whatever anxieties good Republicans may entertain in regard to their new Governor, it is fairly certain that the Governor's wife will discharge gracefully the various duties that will fall upon her during her husband's period of office in spite of the fact that her tastes are domestic and that she "doesn't care for society."

That she is a woman whose interests would naturally center about her home and her husband, one has only to look at her to know. She is still on the sunny side of 40—somewhere about 37 one would say. Her black hair is well powdered with gray; her bright black eyes are expressive, and her mouth is at once firm and gentle. Reticence and modesty are the two qualites that strike one strongly upon meeting her for the first time.

It was with some diffidence that she received an artist and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE at the residence of Judge Altgeld, No. 1832 Frederick street, yesterday afternoon.

Her Likes and Dislikes.

"I don't know how to talk about myself," she said. "But I am willing to answer any questions that you want to ask." So it was only by a process of cross-examination that Mrs. Altgeld's likes and dislikes, together with the facts of her early life, were learned.

She was born in Mansfield, O., and was educated partly in a seminary there, partly in Oberlin. Of the seminary Mrs. Altgeld hasn't much to say in the way of approbation: the seminary system of "finishing" young women does not appeal to her, but in regard to her work at Oberlin she is comfortably enthusiastic.

She met Judge Altgeld, who lived in an adjoining town, when they were both young, she says, and theirs was one of the good, old-fashioned boy and girl love affairs.

Fourteen of her fifteen years of married life Mrs. Altgeld has lived in Chicago, and so fond of the city is she that she looks forward with dread to the lay when she will be called upon to leave it for Springfield.

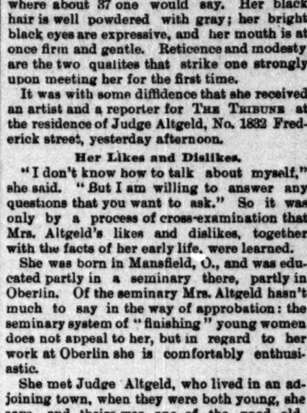
The result of Tuesday's balloting is naturally a satisfaction to the wife of the Governor-elect. She received the returns at her own house, surrounded by a party of friends, among whom were ex-Judge and Mrs. Thoman, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Frazier.

Anxious About the Returns.

"I was nervous and excited early in the evening," said Mrs. Altgeld, "but Judge Altgeld was calm. From 9 o'clock until midnight, however, the returns were so encouraging that there wasn't room for anything but joy."

Mrs. Altgeld didn't vote for trustees as she was entitled to do. She tried to register last year, but was not allowed to do so, and that chilled her enthusiasm for suffrage. She believes in it, though. At least she doesn't see any reason why women shouldn't vote, saying optimistically, "I believe that woman's suffrage is coming, and therefor it is all right. I think it will have a purifying effect on politics, although I hope women won't try to take too active a part. Their sphere is so different from man's."

Art appeals to Mrs. Altgeld—not only its literature, but its practice. She paints on china, dabbles in oils, and even does a little work in crayon. A creditable portrait of Judge Altgeld which she made occupies a conspicuous place in her drawing-room, and various flower studies in oils adorn its walls. One of the disappointments for which her position as "first lady" must compensate



MRS. ALTGELD AT HOME.

her is a trip to Europe which she would have taken had Mr. Altgeld been defeated. This she regards as a deferred opportunity to study art in the great galleries of the Old World.

So far as charitable work is concerned Mrs. Altgeld does not believe in letting her right hand know what her left is busied about. She does not belong to any philanthropic organizations, but does quietly what comes in her way.

Wore a Becoming Gown.

Women will be interested in knowing that Mrs. Altgeld wore a becoming gown yesterday afternoon—gray silk trimmed with a bertha and wrist ruffles of black lace.

Mrs. Altgeld's home surroundings are attractive. The furnishings of the Altgeld residence are comfortable. Rugs and books, a terra cotta bust of the Emperor Augustus and a marble one of Minerva, a palm in the usual jardiniere and several well-chosen pictures give the rooms an air of refinement. Messages of congratulation lying open on the table so that "he who runs may read" are the sole evidence that an exciting event has just occurred in the Altgeld household. Otherwise everything is in a state of repose. There are no children in the family to grow unruly over the prospect of standing near the helm of the Illinois ship of state, and to turn the home upside down out of pure joy.

The Metropolitan National Bank have sold to Monroe, Rosenfield & Co. of Detroit, Mich., the Jacob Brown stock at West Pullman, Ill., amounting to nearly $100,000.

Perfect nourishment for invalids is furnished by Cudahy's Rex Brand Fluid Beef, the condensed liquid essence of lean beef.

Why go to Europe for Champagne when there is a better article at home? Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

Electrical rings—sure cure for rheumatism: no humbug. L. Manasse, optician. 88 Madison-st.

Brass and steel fire-iron sets, stands to match. Dalton's, house furnisher, 56 Wabash.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury. Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Sapouaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a sure remedy for Bronchitis and Hoarseness.

MISS WHITE BECOMES MRS. CRAIN.

The Wedding Ceremony Performed in St. James' Church, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Julia White and George E. Crain of Chicago were married at noon today in St. James' Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. E. G. Richardson. Relatives only were present. The bride wore a traveling costume of gray Bedford cord trimmed with gray silk, hat to match, and carried bride roses. Miss Genevieve White, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. She wore a gray cloth dress, a gray hat, and carried white chrysanthemums. Leonard White, brother of the bride, was best man. A wedding breakfast was served to relatives at the home of the bride's parents, No. 93 Seventeenth street. Mr. and Mrs. Crain left this afternoon for Chicago. They will receive friends after Dec. 15 at their home in Douglass Park.

15 Photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Forecast for Thursday:

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southwest.

For North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming south.

For lower and upper Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southwest.

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
Abilene, Tex.	30.54	44	50	N.		Cl'udy	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.36	28	36	N.W.		Clear.	Trace
Boston, Mass.	30.38	42	46	N.		Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.26	34	34	N. E.		C'l'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.52	30	40	N.W.		Snow.	.75
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	70	72	S.		Cl'udy	.02
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.52	34	40	W.		Clear.	
Chicago,	30.36	34	36	N. E.		Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	33	34	N. E.		Snow.	.15
Cleveland, O.	30.12	33	36	N. E.		Snow.	.10
Davenport,

HOW GREY GOOSE WON

THE FILLY BEAT WOODFORD EASILY IN A FAST RACE.

Chris Smith Plunged on Pat Corrigan's Gelding and Lost—Corrigan Lands Two Races with Emma and Shoshone—Engarita Beat the Cheapest Favorite of the Season—Jay Jay Beats Doubtful—Racing at Nashville, Guttenberg, San Francisco, and Other Places.

Five races of more or less interest and low class were run on a track that was hard with frost and soft with mud in spots at Hawthorne yesterday. Two thousand regulars were out and had more than their usual luck. One favorite within their reach won. It was Grey Goose in the fifth race. She was backed down from 4 to 2 to 1, and won easily. The ring takes liberties with the McCafferty horses in these days. This helped to make the price against Grey Goose, who should have been favorite. Chris Smith, who bet heavily on Pat Corrigan's Woodford with "Major" Covington up, did the rest. McCafferty bet $300 on the Goose, who was the actual favorite at the post, well ridden by Young Slack. She won all the way, with a length to spare, from Alice D., who beat Woodford two open lengths.

Two other favorites won. They were Emma (Covington), 2 to 5, and Shoshone (Doggett), 2 to 5. In both the talent picked and played the horses one-two-three.

Emma, artistically covered by young Noble on Lady Mary, was a clever winner by a length and a half. Snarley the Smuggler half a length behind Lady Mary.

Shoshone took the lead in the backstretch and was in a gallop by a length from the easy-going Content, who was six lengths before St. Albans.

The third race, a condition affair of three-quarters, saw G. Janney's Pat Malloy colt McCormack an odds-on favorite. Under a light stable play and some suspicion his price fell from 2 to 1 to 7 to 10. Then some wise fish played the colt and his odds fell to 1 to 2. Off well, McCormack ran a cheap race, Pat Dunne's Engarita, the second favorite at 2 to 1 and less, winning in a gallop by four lengths from Forest King, who beat McCormack five or six lengths more.

On the strength of his second to Gilford last Monday Doubtful was made an 8 to 5 favorite in the opening race at five furlongs. Jay Jay, 3½ to 1, who ran well early in the year in Tom Kiley's colors, won all the way by a length from Doubtful, who beat Rosewater five lengths for the place. The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights 7 pounds below the scale, selling allowances, five furlongs—Jay Jay, 103 pounds (Kuhe), 3½ to 1, $400, won; Doubtful, 104 (Madison), 9 to 5, $500, second; Rosewood, 103 (Rogers), 12 to 1, $400, third. Time, 1:10. Remedy, 105½ (Cottrill), 4 to 1; Grafton, 101 (F. Bell), 10 to 1; and Bob Jacobs, 109 (Steppe), 4 to 1, ran unplaced. Fred Fink, 103, was drawn.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Emma, 115 pounds (Covington), 2 to 5, won; Lady Mary, 111 (Noble), 4 to 1, second; Snarley the Smuggler, 101 (Fink), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Gen. Miles, 100 (Cottrill), 30 to 1; Ella Duke, 101 (Burgess), 20 to 1; and Silvia R, 109 (Slack), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Engarita, 104 pounds (Fink), 8 to 5, won; Forest King, 109 (Slack), 10 to 1, second; McCormack, 97 (Rogers), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Pat Dunne, 104 (Howard), 15 to 1, ran unplaced. Doubtful, 102, was drawn.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth—Shoshone, 116 pounds (Doggett), 2 to 5, $1,750, won; Content, 106 (Fink), 4½ to 1, $300, second; St. Albans, 99 (Regan), 15 to 1, $200, third. Time, 1:54. Billy Pinkerton, 99 (S. Bell), 15 to 1, and Ed Bell, 106 (Fox), 15 to 1, ran unplaced. Ormonde, 103, was drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, five furlongs—Grey Goose, 110 pounds (Slack), 2 to 1, $700, won; Alice D, 101 (F. Bell), 5 to 1, $500, second; Woodford, 103 (Covington), 11 to 5, $400, third. Time, 1:04¾. Rosewater, 103 (Noble), 20 to 1, and Tom Jones, 113 (Fink), 10 to 1, ran unplaced. Johnny Greener, 107 (Fox), 5 to 1, was left at the post. Robespierre, 108, and Leocolus, 98, were drawn.

Thursday's Hawthorne Races.

Thursday's entries and weights for Hawthorne are as follows:

First race, seven furlongs, for maidens of all ages—McCormick, 110 pounds; Mackie Dazzle, 110; McGinty, 107; Cuchara, 110; Piccalilli, 110.

Second race, one mile and seventy yards, handicap for all ages—Key West, 109 pounds; Ormonde, 104; Billy Pinkerton, 98; One Dime, 96; Good Bye, 109.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—McMurtry, 110 pounds; Ed Bell, 110; Sam Farmer, 100; Bumbo, 103; Catherine B., 102; Leocolus, 90; Palerna, 90.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Forest King, 108 pounds; Gilford, 107; B. B. Million, 108; Insolence, 102.

Fifth race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Rey del Mar, 118 pounds; Birdie M., 107; Enthusiast, 118; World's Fair, 110; Thane, 115; Inland, 110.

MAID MARIAN JUST GALLOPED IN.

The Kendall Stable Filly Makes a Show of Her Field at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—It was cold and dreary today and a drizzling rain fell from morning till night.

The track was as bad as it could be, and twenty-seven scratches left the fields light all the way through. Two favorites, Beatrice and Maid Marian, won, and others in the races won by these were nearly at the same figures as the winners.

Maid Marian made a wonderful exhibition in the mile dash for all ages, as she actually ran away from her company, her stable companion getting the place.

All the conditions favored Critic in the second race, track, weight, and a good jockey, and he made a show of the odds on favorite, Joe Carter. Perkins rode two winners and one second.

Three books dropped off today. Jockey Freeman, suspended last Saturday for the meeting, was reinstated today.

First race, five furlongs, six starters—Secret (Ennis), 4 to 1, won by a neck in a drive, with Ernest L. (Perkins), 3 to 1, and Cipena (Sargent), 5 to 1, three lengths away. Vashti (Thorpe), even, never got near the front. Time, 1:06½.

Second race, seven and one-half furlongs, seven starters—Critic (Perkins), 3½ to 1, won in a canter by three lengths from India Rubber (M. Bergen), 8 to 1, Joe Carter (Thorpe), 3 to 5, three lengths away, third. Time, 1:31.

Third race, one mile, five starters—Maid Marion (Perkins), 4 to 5, was leading by six lengths going down the backstretch and won, pulling up, by three lengths; Forest Rose (A. Clayton), 7 to 1, a length before Emma Primrose (Sargent), 6 to 5. No time given.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs, for 2-year-olds, six starters—Beatrice (Geoghegan), 2½ to 1, won in a fierce drive by half a length from Leona S. (Thorpe), 4 to 1; Hannigan (Ray), 4 to 1, a poor third; Vida (Perkins), 4, well backed at 3 to 1, beaten away off. Time, 1:12.

Fifth race, five furlongs, for maiden 2-year-olds, eight starters—Dot S. (K. Jones), 4 to 1, made a runaway race of it and walked in; Say On (Henderson), 3 to 5, three lengths before Impress (McCann), 4 to 1. The other starters were at long odds. Time, 1:06.

Nashville entries for Thursday are:

First race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Ernest L., 103 pounds; Parapet, 102; Henry Owsley, 103; Sir O'Lee, 103; Jessie R., 108; Ruffin, 105; Blanche's Last, 105; Revelin, 105; Oconto Miss, 105; Rosedale, 108; Nihil, 106; Bob Toombs, 106; Col. Wheatley, 107; Kampost, 109; Granite, 111; Rosepoy, 112; Tea B-s, 114; Critic, 114; The Judge, 116; Echo, 117.

Second race, selling, seven and half furlongs—Julius Sax, 104 pounds; Whittier, 106; Kildeer, 109; Joe Carter, 109; Echo, 110; W. L. Munson, 112; Little Annie, 112; Calhoun, 117; Servitor, 122.

Third race, handicap, 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Lake Fly, 90 pounds; Hespera, 90; Ed Greenwood, 92; Forest Rose, 93; Mannigan, 98; Queen Enid, 103; Viola E., 107; Col. S., 108.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—First Lap, 90 pounds; Joe Carter, 95; Tenor, 100; Little Annie, 100; Goldstone, 104; Servitor, 105; Strathmaid, 109; Tulia Blackburn, 113; Brazeo, 114; Vallera, 115.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, half a mile—Scottish Bell, 88 pounds; Hitman, 94; Oak Forest, 96; Red Rose, 98; Florist, 99; Ed Greenwood, 100; Belle Blackburn, 103; Hinton, 103; Sir Carr, 104; Minnie S., 104; Rube Burrow, 105, Dentsette, 106; Luke F., 107; Le Grand, 108; Little George, 111; The Sculptor, 114.

FOUR GUTTENBERG FAVORITES.

Julia L., Remorse, One, Gladiator, Little Fred, and Vocalize Won.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The races at Guttenberg today were run in a snowstorm, the first of the season. Favorites won four out of the six events. The summary follows:

First race, maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Julia L., 115 pounds (Boyle), 10 to 1, won; Eugenia, 102 (T. Flynn), 6 to 5, second; Jimmie Lambley, 113 (Penny), 12 to 1, third. Dan Sullivan, 108 (Clare), 20 to 1; Gamester, 106 (Martin), 6 to 1; Miss Fisher, 116 (McGlone), 25 to 1; Kundamitha C., 113 (Stevenson), 30 to 1; Brookdale, 112 (Morris), 6 to 1; Ondawa, 110 (Ballard), 5 to 1; Aline colt, 118 (Kane), 60 to 1; Henlopen gelding, 118 (Boyd), 60 to 1; and Emma, 115 (N. Hill), 20 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Remorse, 107 pounds (McDermott), 7 to 5, won; George C., 108 (Morris), 4 to 1, second; Dalesman, 107 (Martin), 6 to 1, third. Malachi, 102 (H. Jones), 25 to 1; Adilina colt, 107 (T. Flynn), 5 to 1; John R., 97 (Griffin), 15 to 1; and Little Jake, 109 (Shields), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:31.

Third race, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—One, 120 pounds (Sinclair), 7 to 20, won; Pessimist, 117 (Morris), 12 to 1, second; Idaho, 117 (Penny), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:20.

Fourth race—Beaten horses, selling, five furlongs—Gladiator, 111 pounds (Martin), 1 to 2, won; Express, 98 (Griffin), 8 to 1, second; Marsh Redon, 98 (Stewart), 10 to 1, third. Irregular, 105 (Leigh), 8 to 1; Fussell, 99 (N. Hill), 5 to 1; Thanks, 99 (Hallard), 30 to 1; Radiant, 110 (C. Hill), 12 to 1; Shotover, 104 (H. Jones), 20 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:03¾.

Fifth race—Penalties and allowances, five furlongs—Little Fred, 108 pounds (Griffin), 4 to 5, won; Bill, 102 (H. Jones), 4 to 1, second; Dagonet, 102 (Morris), 3 to 1, third. Mackintosh, 103 (Hallard), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:01¾.

Sixth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Vocalize, 99 pounds (Donohue), 2 to 1, won; Innovation, 118 (S. Flynn), 8 to 1, second; Seven, 113 (Snedeker), 8 to 5, third. Centaur, 120 (Marshall), 4 to 1, and Dr. Martin, 114 (N. Hill), 40 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:24½.

Guttenberg entries for tomorrow are:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—King Mason, 110 pounds; Sull Ross, 110; Extra, 106; Sallsbury, 106; Frunty, 106; McKeever, 106; Eatontown, 103; Sweetbread, 106; Fred Ha'l, 99; Narbonne colt, 101; Daniel, 114.

Second race, selling, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Happy Maid, 110 pounds; Caledonia, 107; Violet S., 106; Melee, 105; Trump, 100; Marie Stoops, 95.

Third race, penalties and allowances, one mile—Frontenac, 112 pounds; Turk, 105; Miss Belle, 104; Panway, 96; Vera, 94; Chauncey, 88.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Reported, 112 pounds; Pension, 112; My Fellow, 110; Jack Rose, 108; Rico, 108; Kirkover, 106; Baylor, 100; Double Cross, 98.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Sir Sutherland, 118 pounds; Hazelhurst, 115; Brown Charlie, 114; Remorse, 112; Johannes, 100; Berwyn, 109; Ville Marie, 107; Mucilage, 106; Turk II., 106; Ocean Queen filly, 102; Alma T., 94.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Fair Play, 122 pounds; Sentiment, 121; Hatband, 113; Walter Keim, 112; Lonila colt, 105; Cocoa, 87; Vocal, 87.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Guttenberg was as follows:

First race—Salisbury $25, McKeever, Eatontown, and Sweetbread $10 each, field $10.

Second race—Caledonia $25, Trump $8, Maria Stoops $15, field $8.

Third race—Frontenac $10, Turk $2, Miss Belle $25, Panway $6, Vera and Chauncey $2 each.

Fourth race—Reporter $2, Pension $12, My Fellow $8, Jack Rose $25, Rico $2, Kirkover $20, Baylor and Double Cross $2 each.

Fifth race—Bob Sutherland and Hazelhurst $10 each, Brown Charlie $25, Remorse $10, Johannes $15, Berwyn, Ville Marie, Mucilage, Turk D., Ocean Queen filly, Alma T., $5 each.

Sixth race—Fair Play $10, Sentiment $25, Cocoa and Vocal $10 each, field $5.

THREE FAVORITES WERE BEATEN.

The Talent Has a Trifle the Worst of It at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The weather was chilly and the track fast at East St. Louis today. Two favorites were successful and three were beaten.

Katrinka was the good thing in the maiden 2-year-old race and went to the post heavily played at 2 to 1. Making all the running, Katrinka won hands down by three lengths. Walter, with a stable boy up carrying an electric battery, won the second race, pulled up by a neck with 8 to 1 against him. Walter carried no battery yesterday and was absolutely last with Jockey Hathaway up in the saddle.

Diana at 4 to 1 defeated Anomaly by a length in the third race. Reputation, Hy Dy and Adrienne all carried numerous commissions in the handicap. It was a rattling race between the three, Reputation winning by a length from Hy Dy, who defeated Adrienne a short head for second place. The talent were given a violent upset in the last race, when Lillian, at 2 to 1, won under a drive by a length from Josie Wells. Unlucky, the odds-on favorite, finished in the ruck.

The summary follows:

First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Katrinka, 107 pounds (Carr), 2 to 1, won; Marquitta, 95 (Chamness), 5 to 2, second; Mollie Lee, 107 (Zeiler), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Walter, 113 pounds (F. Kelly), 8 to 1, won; Zoolein, 100 (Mooney), 6 to 5, second; Templemore, 110 (Britton), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:18.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Diana, 92 pounds (Pierce), 4 to 1, won; Anomaly, 102 (Nailor), 30 to 1, second; Reve d'Or, 92 (Jordan), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:03.

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Reputation, 110 pounds (Jordan), 6 to 5, won; Hy Dy, 126 (Mooney), 2 to 1, second; Adrienne, 104 (Chamness), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:57.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Lillian, 113 pounds (Nailor), 20 to 1, won; Josie Wells, 93 (F. Williams), 5 to 1, second; Irene H., 105 (Davis), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:30.

East St. Louis entries for Thursday are:

First race, maidens, selling, five and a half furlongs—Misty Morning, 114 pounds; Lolly Tar, 105; Maggie Tar, 99; Reba, 94; Mozart, 93; K. of P., 105; Rich Gate, 110; Resist, 94; Soinney Belle, 102; John L., 98.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Sparling, 95 pounds; McGinty, 95; Eddie K., 93; Gilt Edge, 92; Belshazzar, 95; Dan Honig, 98; Lilly Mc., 92; Defendant, 95; Hoodoo, 95; Kiami, 92.

Third race, owners' handicap, one mile—Texas Girl, 105 pounds; Lizzie V., 105; Tom Finley, 105; Josie Wells, 95; Sexton, 105; Iroquois, 105; Gov. Wheeler, 105; Newcastle, 105; Acclaim, 105; Eolem, 105.

Fourth race, free handicap, three-quarters of a mile—St. Mark, 116 pounds; Importance, 110; Jennie Harding, 110; Looking Backward, 105; Knickerbocker, 101; Milway, 103; Future, 118; Walter, 111; Lochard, 100; Arsenia, 86; Service, 102.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Swifter, 100 pounds; Stratagem, 106; Frank Trimble, 97; Mackay, 97; Pentilla, 103; Secretary, 96; Filmore, 105; Al Orth, 98; Kehoma, 99; Oakview, 101.

GLOUCESTER FAVORITES BEATEN.

Little Phil, Lyrist, Censor, Crocus, Jardine, and Mulligan Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Two favorites, one second choice, and three outsiders were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The summary follows:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Little Phil (MacAuley), 8 to 1, won; Mary B. (J. Bergen), 8 to 5, second; Persuader (Merrick), 4 to 1, third. Time, 58¾.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Lyrist (Ham), 10 to 1, won; Rear Guard (Bender), 4 to 5, second; Sister Louise (Merrick), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:27.

Third race, five furlongs—Censor (McDonald), 6 to 5, won; Aftermath (L. Tribe), 4 to 1, second; Criterion (Merrick), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Crocus (J. Bergen), 8 to 5, won; Airtight (MacAuley), 5 to 1, second; Whitewings (Merrick), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½.

Fifth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Jardine (Howe), 18 to 1, won; Monsoon (MacAuly), 7 to 5, second; Vocalite (E. Tribe), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Mulligan (Manlove), 20 to 1, won; Prospect (Bender), 6 to 1, second; Barthena (Williams), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Gloucester entries for Thursday are:

First race, one and one-eighth miles—Harzburg, 105 pounds; Toulon, 105; Grenadier, 105; Brian Boru, 105; Conundrum, 105; Philander, 105; Vendetta, 105; Bobby Calnan, 105; Hair Spring, 102; Ed Beaman, 105; Prospect, 105; Leather Stocking, 105; Jack of Diamonds, 105; Ruby, 102; Souvenir, 102.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds—Majolica colt, 101 pounds; Nannie Gentry filly, 101; Young Troubadour, 95; Bigney, 95; Little Captain, 95; Bert, 92; Empira, 92.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Easter, 115 pounds; Picket, 115; Bias, 112; Vulpine, 107; Michigan, 105; Montpelier, 104; Salvini, 104; Great Guns, 104; Wyoming, 104; Minora, 101; Thunder Maid, 101; St. Pell, 99; Dr. Wilcox, 99.

Fourth race, one mile—Pago, 101 pounds; Lonely, 107; Experience, 107; Doncaster, 107; Larchmont, 107; Prather, 104; Alan Archer, 114; Florimor, 101; Rafter, 101; Pelham, 101; Albert Stuil, 101; Milo, 92.

Fifth race, five furlongs, handicap—Uncertainty, 111 pounds; Flattery, 110; Judge Post, 109; All Black, 106; Blackburn, 100; Maid of Blarney, 98; Syracuse, 95; Shell Bark, 92.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—McCarty, 105 pounds; Fred B., 105; Van S., 105; Patrick, 105; Mart, 108; Blaze Away, 108; Gold Step, 102.

STAMBOUL REGAINS HIS CROWN.

Sultan's Great Son Trots a Mile at Stockton in 2:08.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Stamboul broke the trotting stallion record today with a mile in 2:08 over the kite track. After three scores the horse, driven by Walter Maben, got the word, went strong and true to the quarter in 32¾, to the half in 1:03, three-quarters in 1:36, and mile in 2:08. The quarters were made in 32¾; 30¾; 33; 32. Horse and driver were wildly cheered at the close of the trip. Stamboul will start again Saturday. Maben thinks he can trot in 2:07. Stamboul is a bay horse, 10 years, by Sultan, dam Fleetwing by Hambletonian, and beat Kremlin's record of 2:08¼, made last week at Nashville, which beat Stamboul's 2:08½, also made last week in displacing Palo Alto's 2:08¾. Guide by Director equaled his record of 2:16½. W. Woods paced in 2:07, his record, and Truman failed to equal his mark of 2:12.

San Francisco Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The track was fast today. The results were:

First race, five and a half furlongs—Lottie Mills, 3 to 5, first; Esperanza (Baldwin's), second; Gibson, third. Time, 1:08. Lottie D., St. Croix, Regal, Mackey, Lodi, late Miss Pickwick, and Ida Glenn also ran.

Second race, one mile—Santa Anna, 1 to 6, first; Top Gallant, second; Fannie F., third. Time, 1:42. Merc, Miss Walling, Raindrop, and Broad Church also ran.

Third race, one mile and a quarter—Centella, 1 to 4, first; Bessie W., second; Moko, third. Time, 2:09. Folly also ran.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Princess Lorraine, 3 to 5, first; Iris filly, second; Grandee, third. Time, 1:15. Castro and Duke Stevens also ran.

Fifth race, one mile and twenty yards—Sheridan, 4 to 1, first; Sympathetic's Last, second; Dinero, third. Time, 1:43¾. Initiation and Applause also ran.

WESTERN TURF CONGRESS RULES.

The Mile Rule Again Suspended—Important Legislation as to Jockeys.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Western Turf Congress convened at noon today in the office of the St. Louis Jockey club. The following representatives of jockey clubs were present: Rolla Wells, St. Louis Jockey club; M. Lewis Clarke, Louisville Jockey club; L. P. Tarleton, Kentucky Association, Lexington; Frank Shaw, Twin City Jockey club, St. Paul; W. O. Parmer, Cumberland Park Association, Nashville; Ed Hopper, Latonia Jockey club.

The revision of the rules was discussed at today's session. The views of Hiram Scoggan, President of the meeting of horseshoers, which was held in Chicago last August, will be heard today. It was decided to suspend for another year the one-mile rule. The rule that a colt must be named when first entered was changed to read: "After first start." It was also decided that the name of a colt cannot be changed after the first start.

It was decided that the congress will not take cognizance of forfeits except on its own tracks. A fine of $50 for each offense will be prescribed for failure to give the name of every owner in a company or confederacy of owners. It was decided to make no change in the scale of weights. Another important decision arrived at was that jockeys under contract set down at the post for misconduct while riding outside mounts should not be debarred from accepting mounts from their regular employers; provided, however, that if set down when riding for his regular employer the suspension shall be of full force and the jockey will be debarred from riding any horse.

Congress discussed betting and decided to make important changes in the rules bearing upon that subject. The question of ownership by jockeys was also discussed and a rule prohibiting them to own horses will probably be adopted tomorrow. Jockeys will also be prohibited from betting and the valet system will be got rid of by each jockey club furnishing a staff of employés to attend to the wants of the jockeys.

Turf Notes.

C. A. Dukes took his stable of six horses to Memphis for the winter yesterday.

Beginning Friday no entrance fees will be charged to any of the Hawthorne races.

The Madison, Ill., officials declare that the track will soon be fitted for winter racing and again opened.

The notice of Jockey Kunze's rule off at Hawthorne has been sent to the Guttenberg officials, and the boy will be allowed to ride no more.

For being left at the post with Johnny Greener in the last Hawthorne race Jockey Fox was fined $50 and indefinitely suspended. Ed Corrigan suspected the boy, and would have given him a drubbing had he not ran away. The betting on Johnny Greener, in the light of Fox's action, was most suspicious.

The Hawthorne game is losing its volume, but fourteen books cutting in at yesterday's drawing. Rumor has it that the meeting is to close with the month.

Sparling's hood became loosened during his preliminary at East St. Louis Monday and he ran into a fence, escaping injury but breaking the leg of Hogan, his rider.

Bill Scully had some luck Tuesday when a Kentucky barn in which eight of his horses, including Marie K. and Hueneme were stabled, was burned, but the animals escaped without injury.

Harry White, the business man of the Kendall stable, is at Hawthorne in the interest of the New Orleans Association, and is making arrangements to ship horses to New Orleans for the coming winter.

Horace Argo, fresh from Nashville to do business at Roby, says that Starter Pettingill would not say that he would not start at Roby, though he wanted to spend the winter with his mother in the East.

WESTERN CYCLING CIRCUIT OF 1893.

One of the First Class Will Be Formed for Racing Purposes.

Next year the Western Cycling circuit will be extended and made far more important from a racing standpoint than it was this year. Foreseeing the great popularity of the sport when the national and international tournaments shall have come to an end every large city within a radius of 300 or 400 miles of Chicago is anxious to profit by it and obtain a place in the chain of meetings. Between July and September the Western men get little work and before the advent of July even less. It is not until they go East that they ever get any serious or systematic opportunity of measuring their capabilities with others. It will be very different next year if those who have charged themselves with the remedy of this state of affairs are successful in the practice of the plan they have in contemplation. Something akin to a national circuit is to be formed. Although racing may not be said to be in full swing until July 4, when there are more meets than one can enumerate, it will in all likelihood be a little earlier next year, or if it should not it will be necessary to crowd as many of the minor events into the month of July as is possible, for this city will be the theater for all that is great in cycling during the first half of August, and on top of this will follow the Western and Eastern circuits. There will be precious little chance for making a success of a small meeting, because under the new system the cracks, Eastern and Western, will be in the company of each other from the time the World's Fair tournaments commence until the season closes at one of the Eastern cities. This, too, will be something unusual. It will give a splendid opportunity of seeing if constant work will develop the same degree of speed in the Western cracks that it does in those of the East. Here, under the present method, the good men are in form for the State division meetings, but lie fallow for months after they are over and are not given a chance to get into prime condition again until they make the annual journey East. On the other hand, the Eastern men have an abundance of steady work. The calendar is dotted with meetings for them. And so the star performers in each territory are kept to themselves for the greater part of the year.

Now next season the big chaps in the East will rendezvous at Chicago in the middle of July and spend a couple of weeks in getting acquainted with the World's Fair tournament track, and if any of the little cities in the East want their services they must get them before they come here, for they will not be seen in the East again until the fall. Which is why it is predicted that the racing season will open earlier than is customary. In the matter of importance the Western circuit next year will be quite as great as the Eastern circuit has been in times past. It will follow close on the heels of the two weeks' happenings in Chicago. All the towns that were included in it this year and many more will be visited—Peoria, Jacksonville, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Springfield, Cincinnati, in Ohio city, a Wisconsin one, and a Michigan one, if it is possible. Then will come the Eastern circuit—Hartford, Springfield, New York, Providence, Baltimore, and all the rest that are famous. And from the beginning to the end the crack racing men will be together. In place of sporadic outbreaks of enthusiasm caused by the meteor-like appearance of one or two good men in remote places there will be a chain of intense interest all over the country, no clashing of circuits, no exhausting journeys, and better sport than has ever been seen. It is imperative that the good men travel together, for if, as seems wholly probable, the assembly of the league makes provision for the makers' amateurs and forbids them to race with prize amateurs it will be difficult for the former class to choose their game and profit by it, because promoters of the race-meets will undoubtedly not assume too great a risk in giving all to the makers' amateurs and nothing to their lesser though purer brethren. For the most part the cracks will come within the denomination of makers' amateurs and where there is the greatest desire to see them perform they will be compelled to appear or lie under the accusation of not earning their wages. A national circuit has become a necessity and the West is prepared to contribute to its success.

Kentucky Field Trials Off.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Elizabethstown, Ky., sportsmen assured the management of the United States Field Trial club they felt certain that abundance of birds could be found on new grounds, thus encouraging the club to give this another day's trial. Birds proved scarce and the grounds unsatisfactory. The club held a special meeting, and by unanimous consent of the competitors decided to move the trials to this point. The pointer derby was concluded yesterday. J. L. Adams' Lad of Rush won first, R. L. Shannon's Manie S. won second, W. T. Hunter's Lady Pet won third. There is a large attendance of prominent sportsmen. When the officers of the club arrived here today they found birds so scarce, the grounds so unfavorable, and the weather so bad that the trials were postponed until February, when they will be held in Mississippi.

General Sporting Notes.

Sam Wise has been signed to play with Washington next season.

Jack McAuliffe is sparring at the Ariel club, Philadelphia, this week.

Jim O'Rourke and Jack Boyle are slated for Washington next season.

Bill Frazier and Jimmy Dime will fight to a finish near New York Nov. 25.

The University of Pennsylvania and Princeton meet Saturday at Manhattan field.

Easterners regard Osgood of Cornell and Knipe of Pennsylvania as the best half backs in the East.

Austin Gibbons has gone out of his class and challenged Harry Nicklass, the 140-pound champion of England.

Subscriber—Kilrain secured but a few falls from Sullivan in their fight at Richburg. Sullivan easily had a majority of them.

A match between Danny Needham and Billy Smith of Denver is one of the December fixtures of the Pacific club of San Francisco.

AMID PALMS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Mr. Henry L. Hollis and Miss Jane E. Grannis Quietly Wedded.

The marriage of Miss Jane E. Grannis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, and Mr. Henry L. Hollis was quietly celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2027 Michigan avenue. The bridal party entered the drawing-room to the music of the Lohengrin march, which was rendered by Hand's orchestra, and took their places in a bower of palms and chrysanthemums. The attendants were Miss Adelaide Fargo as maid of honor and Edward W. Durant as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Rouse, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin made with a full train, high bodice, and large sleeves, and elaborately trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was edged with point lace and she carried white roses. The maid of honor wore a gown of pale blue embroidered chiffon over satin and carried pink chrysanthemums.

After the ceremony an informal reception was held and a supper was served. Fifty relatives and intimate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis left later in the evening for the East and will be at home Thursdays in January at No. 3004 Prairie avenue.

Carry-Brown Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Belle Brown, daughter of B. A. Brown, and Edward Francis Carry took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock at No. 4552 Oakenwald avenue. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, was the officiating clergyman. The bride's gown was of white brocaded satin made in empire style, the low bodice of which was trimmed with lace, and she wore a tulle veil fastened with white roses. A reception was held and a supper served after the ceremony. One hundred guests were present.

Hanna-Brownlie Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Olive Brownlie and Dr. William B. Hanna took place last evening at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Huffaker, No. 143 Forty-third street. The ceremony was celebrated at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Swift of the Oakwood Boulevard M. E. Church officiating. The bride wore a costume of white silk made high and carried lilies of the valley. There were no attendants. Dr. and Mrs. Hanna left for a brief wedding trip and will be at home after Dec. 1 at No. 455 Washington boulevard.

For Mrs. Charles Cooledge.

Mrs. John J. Glessner, No. 1509 Prairie avenue, gave a small reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock for Mrs. Charles Cooledge of Boston. Seventy-five guests were present.

Shoots Himself Because of Grief.

WAUPACA, Wis., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—B. O. Peterson, a Dane farmer who was crazed over the loss of a child and religious excitement about three months ago, shot himself with a revolver this morning, and died instantly. He was found by his wife soon after.

LADY BIRD, finest 10-cent cigar, Straus & Bamburger, 90 Lake street, wholesale agents.

IN AID OF CHILDREN.

MISS JANE MEADE WELCH LECTURES ON COLUMBUS.

Proceeds of the Entertainment Donated to the Children's Home of the World's Fair—History of Past Centuries Searched for New and Interesting Facts About the Great Discoverer—His Bright Genius and Undoubted Courage—Fortunate in Having His Son for a Biographer.

Miss Jane Meade Welch gave a lecture on Columbus at the home of Mrs. O. W. Potter, No. 130 Lake-Shore drive, last evening. Tickets of admission had been purchased by a large number of those interested in the success of the Children's Home at the World's Fair, to which the proceeds of the lecture were given, and the attendance was gratifying to friends of the new enterprise.

Miss Welch is an enthusiastic admirer of Columbus and her portraiture of the man was realistic and striking. In spite of the fact that so much has been said about Columbus recently Miss Welch found any amount of new and interesting things to say. Odd bits of history were woven into a story of the great discoverer's life and the scenes of those momentous days of the fifteenth century were portrayed in graphic words. Brilliant pages of history were winnowed out of countless tomes and garnished with charming rhetoric.

For over an hour Miss Welch held the unabated interest of her cultured audience as the personality of America's discoverer was disclosed to view. Miss Welch's word painting of the scenes at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella and the shores of the new world where Columbus landed were specially well received by the company.

The lecturer was introduced by O. W. Potter. He told about the home for children at the Columbian Exposition where mothers could leave their children with safety and advantage while visiting the Fair. Mr. Potter stated that the lecture was Miss Welch's gratuitous contribution to the fund.

Miss Welch's Lecture.

Among other things Miss Welch said:

Columbus was the man of a time more momentous than any since the star shone over Bethlehem. Ancient art was revived in its most significant remains. It was an age of discovery in scientific thinking. A new continent was opening in the mental world as vast as that discovered by Columbus. He did what any man could have done but which no man would have done had not Columbus done it. History tells us that he began his seafaring life at 14. Of his childhood we know nothing. For centuries the Orient had been the dream of the philosopher and the goal of adventurers. Until 1492 Europe stood with her back to the Atlantic. Stronger grew the hopes that clustered about the East. The idea of sailing due west to the Indies took possession of Columbus. There were many views and mystical ideas in regard to unknown lands. It makes no difference whether Columbus obtained his idea from the Atlantis or Aristotle or the Saturnian continent of Plutarch or elsewhere, all great men have the right to absorb the past. Columbus made old ideas take practical shape. As he walked the streets of Cordova and Seville, his gray hair streaming in the wind, his countenance aglow with hope or clouded with despair, there was a look of indefinable authority that marks genius.

When Columbus set sail in his crazy little ships there were ninety men on board. They were not tearful cowards. They were leaving the furthest verge of their world to plow the waters of a vast and boundless ocean. No one knew what the day might bring forth. Ideas of mermaids and half mythological monsters filled their minds. The ocean depths were peopled with still more fearful things. The clenched hand of Satan was waiting to rise out of the wave and grasp those sailors who ventured out over the black depths. Shapes seemed to rise from among the tangled weeds. Trade winds that aided the voyage of discovery seemed winds of despair.

There has been no movement in the history of the universe more momentous than that when Columbus paced his decks.

The Landing and Return.

In graphic words Miss Welch told of Columbus' landing, his return to the Spanish Court, and his subsequent voyages. She dwelt on the circumstances of his death May 20, 1506, and commented on the fact that he left so little impression on his time. No one could truly say that he was not a Christian man. She considered him fortunate in having his son Ferdinand as his biographer. None of the newly-discovered facts called for a revising of that biography. She paid a tribute to Washington Irving's "Life of Columbus," but criticised adversely the work of Justin Winsor. Her extracts from Columbus' letters on his voyage were listened to with interest.

Miss Welch will lecture Tuesdays and Fridays at the Richelieu banquet hall on the finding of the new world, beginning with Primitive Americans, next Friday morning.

Among those present at the lecture were: Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs.

TELLS ALL ABOUT IT.

GOV.-ELECT ALTGELD TALKS OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

He Gives Reasons for the Success of His Party's Nominees and Points Out the Issues That in His Opinion Led to Republican Defeat—He Is Reticent as to His Future Policy and Says That He Must Study Before Acting—Discusses the Miss Sweet Matter.

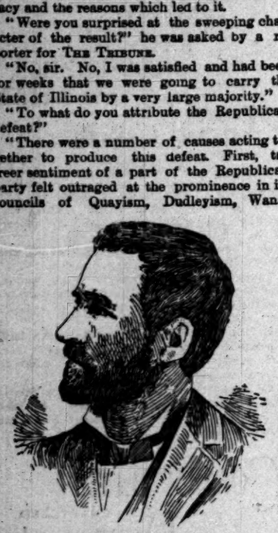
From morning until night yesterday telegraph messengers skurried into the rooms of Gov.-Elect Altgeld in the Unity Building, bearing dispatches from all sections of the country. Many of them were simply confirmations of the published results. Others were of a congratulatory character. The dispatches were opened by a clerk in the outer room, and some were read to the politicians and callers who visited the offices. There were scores of these, and nearly all were admitted to the inner office, where Mr. Altgeld sat for three hours in the afternoon. He was in a calm and chatty mood and talked freely with many about the victory of the Democracy and the reasons which led to it.

"Were you surprised at the sweeping character of the result?" he was asked by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

"No, sir. No, I was satisfied and had been for weeks that we were going to carry the State of Illinois by a very large majority."

"To what do you attribute the Republican defeat?"

"There were a number of causes acting together to produce this defeat. First, the freer sentiment of a part of the Republican party felt outraged at the prominence in its councils of Quayism, Dudleyism, Wanamakerism, etc. In the second place a very large proportion of the Republican party was dissatisfied with the tariff policy, and the laborers and farmers of the country, especially the laborers, had been getting their eyes opened for several years, and were becoming convinced of the fact that the tariff did them no good and that it enriched men like Carnegie and others, who were taking an attitude of hostility to organized labor. Then there were causes that operated powerfully in Illinois. One was the Edwards Compulsory School law and the fact that the Republicans had two years ago in their platform declared themselves as being opposed to State interference with private and parochial schools; and then, when the election was over and the Legislature was in session, the Senate declared that the platform was not binding and refused to stand by its principles. This shook the confidence of that large element which was demanding the repeal of the Edwards act. Then the prison labor question contributed powerfully to the defeat of the State administration, and a strong feeling in certain localities among Republicans against the management of State institutions also helped. In addition to this there were many leading Republicans all over the State who were personally opposed to Gov. Fifer.



JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Democrats Organized to Win.

"All of these causes operated together against the Republican party. On the other hand the Democratic party was organized better this year, from one end of the State to the other, than it ever was before in the history of the State. Democrats were thoroughly aroused; they were made to feel that this was their year and that they were going to win. They had an organization in almost every school district in the State. They were in shape to prevent the vote being tampered with by the Republicans and to get it out and hold it in line."

"What was the most marked feature of the election or of the campaign?"

"One feature was noticeable. The Republicans started into the campaign declaring that they were going to fight it out on the tariff issue, but when we got within six weeks of the election they were whipped to a standstill on that question, and began to avoid it and tried to create diversion by speaking of wildcat money, etc."

"Can you say anything as to what legislation is necessary and what the Democrats will aim to secure?"

"I have not given this subject sufficient examination to say just what legislation is necessary. That will require careful study. The Democrats will aim to give the country at large and this State in particular one of the best business administrations it has ever had. Referring again to the noticeable features of the campaign, I may perhaps state, now that it is all over, that on the Democratic side we endeavored to keep it from personalities. I was careful not to refer to private individuals—I attacked official acts and officers acting in an official capacity only. I was shown basketfuls of newspaper clippings from Republican papers reflecting severely upon my opponent, but I declined to use them."

"Returning again to the subject of legislation, is there any class of laws upon the statute books which, from a Democratic standpoint, are defective? That is to say, are additions needed, for example, to the labor laws?"

"There was some labor legislation passed at the last session. Just what may be attempted in that direction at the coming session I do not know. I am not advised at present that anything in particular is asked by the labor people. They have at least said nothing to me about it."

"Can the State tax be farther reduced?"

"I think it can, and ought to be."

"Can you say how much?"

"No, sir, I cannot state how much."

Thinks Illinois Will Remain Democratic.

"Do you look for Illinois to remain in the Democratic column for a long time to come?"

"That depends upon the manner in which we administer the affairs of this State, as well as upon the national policy that may be pursued. If we are true to the principles of the Democratic party, managing the affairs of government with reference simply to the best interests of the people and adhere to that fundamental principle of Democracy, 'of special privileges to none and equal rights to all,' this State will remain Democratic."

"Is there any system of internal improvement that has been suggested to you for the State of Illinois which should be taken up by the Legislature?"

"I think the time has come when Illinois should have good roads, but nobody has as yet worked the subject out sufficiently to be able to give a detailed plan."

"Have you anything to say in regard to the penitentiary that you have not already said?"

"Nothing than that, first, the law will be enforced and, second, the penitentiary, as well as other great State institutions, will be run on purely business principles. I shall do my utmost to lift them out of politics and place them upon the high plane that the people of the State, both Democrats and Republicans, want them to be on."

"Does the tariff reform to which the Democrats are committed involve a sweeping change of policy so as to injuriously affect our manufacturers?"

"No. It involves a change in the tendency or direction in which we are going, but no application of a policy that will be a rude shock to the business interests. It involves, however, such a change as is incident to a wheeling about, and, instead of going in the direction of ultimate prohibition of foreign importation, that it will tend gradually toward freer commercial relations with the other countries of the globe, but nothing in that way can be done suddenly, because we must raise too much revenue from customs duties."

"Then new industries have nothing unfriendly to anticipate from a Democratic government?"

"No, sir. On the contrary a wider application of the broad principle of freedom, in so far as it can be here applied, will give renewed energy to all lines of business, which will help new industries."

"Will you say anything regarding the financial plank of the Democratic platform?"

"Nothing further than that it is a more conservative plank than that of the Republican platform."

Talks of Miss Sweet's Charges.

"What have you got to say now about Miss Sweet's statement in reference to your having framed the Compulsory Education law?"

"I am satisfied that Miss Sweet has been placed in a false light by the newspapers. In other words, that she was not reported correctly. I am satisfied that some reporter simply had a sort of general talk with her, and then wrote up an article that he thought sensational. I do not remember of ever having had the pleasure of meeting Miss Sweet, certainly I never talked with her on the school question. However, from what I have heard of her she is a bright and estimable lady, who is trying to do something to improve the condition of the unfortunate and to make the world better instead of worse, and, therefore, it would be unnatural for her to make statements of matters concerning which she had only second-hand information. I will say further that I have made about seventy-five speeches over the State, in each of which I took pains to declare myself in favor of a reasonable compulsory education law, a law that should make ample provision for the care of neglected children, and I also pointed out the fact that the Democratic party in Wisconsin and the House in Illinois in the last Legislature passed bills which, while they wiped out the objectionable features of the existing compulsory law, made reasonable provision for compulsory education. I simply denied having had anything to do with the framing of any education bill, because I was not entitled to the credit of it, as I never drew one, or part of one, or examined one in my life.

"I do remember that before the passage of the present law some ladies from the Women's club called on me at my court-room and talked about the advisability of some reasonable law that would take the children off the streets of Chicago and send them to school, and I fully agreed with them as to the necessity of such a law. They asked me whether I could not assist in drawing it and I told them that it was utterly impossible, that I was holding court and at the same time was engaged in putting up several buildings and was driven from daylight until midnight, but otherwise would be glad to. That was the last time anybody talked to me on the subject. I understood that several public-spirited citizens of Chicago had drawn one or two reasonable and proper bills, which were sent to Springfield, but neither of them passed. They substituted what was then called the Berry bill, which had been drawn by Dr. Edwards and has since been known as the Edwards bill, in place of the bills which the able lawyers and Judges had drawn."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NEEDS A HOME.

Appeal for an Endowment Fund to Erect One at Lincoln Park.

The President and trustees of the Chicago Academy of Sciences have made a plea to the public, and especially to residents of the North Side, for an endowment fund with which to erect a fireproof building on a site tendered the academy by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park. A well-known citizen offers to give $75,000 for a fireproof building if the academy will raise as much more for an endowment fund.

For several years the academy has been without a home. Its present assets are a valuable and constantly increasing library, a collection on natural history said to be worth $60,000, and a record as a scientific body for thirty-five years, recognized by the learned societies of the civilized world.

At the time of the great fire the academy was a rich and prosperous institution, having its own building and money at interest. The choicest material constantly poured into its museum. In addition to its miscellaneous museum its building held as special deposits collections of birds, insects, marine shells, minerals, invertebrates, a scientific library, etc., all of which were consumed by the fire.

After a precarious struggle for existence, winding up with boxing and storing its possessions when the Exposition Building was torn down, action of the people of Chicago is awaited to determine if the academy shall again enter the ranks of scientific educational institutions with a building worthy of its purposes.

Membership has doubled within a year. Detached scientific bodies desire its association. The old State Microscopical Society, with sixty-five members, has surrendered its charter and become a section of the academy. The Chemical Society, with forty-seven members, has done likewise. The astronomical section has an attendance of 100 at its monthly meetings. A new life pervades all the departments. The geological section is now well advanced on a topographical relief map of the county, but the academy must have a home where its cabinet and library can be made accessible to members and to the public, and where work-rooms and laboratories will be found. Within a year the closing of the Columbian Exposition will make available collections in all departments of science, a large part of which the academy can easily get if it can show itself competent and prepared to provide for and make proper use of them.

It remains for the people of the North Side to say whether they will have this institution, with all that it will bring of culture and refinement to themselves and their families, or not.

A meeting will be held at the Newberry Library Building tomorrow at 4 p. m., when the question of securing a definite and permanent home at Lincoln Park will be settled.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

Triangular Tract Bounded by Congress and Honore Streets and Ogden Avenue Sold.

Dillon & Haines have just closed the sale of the triangular piece of property bounded by Ogden avenue and Congress and Honore streets for $120,000. The sale was made for L. W. Perce to G. W. Marquardt. The lot has three frontages, one of 170 feet on Ogden avenue, another of 124 feet on Congress street, and a third of 115 feet on Honore street. It is improved with a three-story brick store and flat building. There are five stores on the ground floor, one of which is used as a postal substation.

The Call Board committee of the Real Estate Board has issued a card to the lawyers of Cook County, stating that arrangements are practically completed for the carrying on of auction sales of real estate in the board rooms by the following members: E. A. Cummings & Co., E. S. Dreyer & Co., Barnes & Parish, Frank Reidle & Co., Cremin & Brenan, J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro., Dunlap Smith & Co., William A. Merigold & Co.

It is suggested by the committee that judicial sales will be more satisfactory if made by Masters in Chancery in connection with some member of the board.

Egyptian Style.

The Egyptians cooked fish whole, removing only the tail and fins.

"At BANQUETS, Clubs, and in homes APOLLINARIS Natural Table Water is ever a welcome guest"

N. Y. Times, Mar. 10, '92.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 73 Fourth street, Portland, Oregon, September 15, 1892. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, p. m., standard time, November 15, 1892, and then publicly opened, for furnishing all the material and labor necessary to complete the present project for improving Canal at the Cascades of Columbia River, Oregon.

Preference will be given to materials of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (import duties included) being equal.

Attention is invited to Acts of Congress, approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, Vol. 23, page 332, and Vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals; also to waive any informalities.

Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office.

Persons intending to submit proposals must visit the locality of the works.

THOS. H. HANDBURY, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER

Opening Friday AND Saturday.

THE LEADER

STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Opening Friday AND Saturday.

OUR OPENING DISPLAY OF WINTER MILLINERY

TAKES PLACE FRIDAY and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11 AND NOVEMBER 12.

The latest and newest conceptions of the Leading Paris and London Modistes on exhibition—

FUR TRIMMED HATS, FLOWER HATS, EVENING HATS,

—AND THE LATEST PARISIAN CRAZE—

THE GENDARME

INTRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA AND CONTROLLED BY US.

You may expect something extraordinary in display.

It is a positive, proven fact that we have the greatest Millinery Department in this country.

If beautiful styles—artistic designs—choice goods at popular prices and perfect appointment counts for anything.

4 Dazzling Items for This Event.

150 dozen Trimmed Sailor Hats, worth $1.50,	100 cases Trimm'd Alpine Hats, regular $1.50 value,	Choice of 150 very pretty Fur Trimmed Hats, worth $5.00 each,	350 Trimmed Hats, all new and extremely stylish—milliners' price $5.00 to $8.00—
—AT—	—AT—	—AT—	—AT—
25c	48c	$2.48	$2.00

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Cloak Display.

The fashions of London and Paris are centered right here on our second floor.

Not a sample line, but large selling stocks.

Of the garments made under our own supervision there can be no doubt whatever as to style—quality—fit—value.

The Cloak Department, pre-eminent for exclusive styles unobtainable elsewhere, will show today the following new arrivals:

The new English "Piccadilly" Newmarkets and "Sandringham" Jackets.
The new French "Boulevard" Capes and "Trianon" Mantelettes.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Women's Underwear, Equestrienne Tights, Union Suits.

Children's, too.

We ask every woman in Chicago—do you know of a more satisfactory stock of Underwear in the city?

Here are some very special offerings:

Extra well worth $1.50.	Natural Wool Vest and Pants—very choice goods—Vests have ribbed skirt	$1.00
Extra well worth $3.50.	Pure Wool Union Suits—Silk Crochet Edging—Correct shape	$2.75
Extra well worth $2.00.	All-Wool Equestrienne Tights—Open or closed	$1.50
Extra well worth $1.50.	Children's Black Equestrienne Tights	$1.00

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE TOMORROW AT 10 A. M.
By order of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
THE ENTIRE SALVAGE OF HARRE BROS.,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Consisting of a General Line of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBER MACKINTOSHES,
Etc., Etc.
Also 100 rolls of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets and Rugs.
On same day a large line of Suits, Overcoats, and Other Winter Clothing, Hats, etc., etc.
At 1:00 p. m., on same day, Salvage of SCHULTZ & HIRSCH, Canal-st., City, consisting of 20 cases Blankets, 200 bags Feathers, Hair, etc., etc.
Goods on exhibition Today.
Sale arranged by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TURKISH RUGS AT AUCTION

Sale Continues Today at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

At 224 WABASH-AV.

An important list for today.
Everything goes to the highest bidder.

Mr. ALFRED W. LOUDERBACK will conduct the sale.
H. D. MUGERDITCHYAN, of Constantinople, Exclusive Manager.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

CONTENTS OF HANDSOME
Residence 2975 Michigan-av.
THURSDAY MORNING,
Nov. 10, at 10:30—rain or shine.

Magnificent Parlor Suits, Handsome Upright Piano, superb collection of Bric-a-Brac, valuable Oil Paintings and Bronzes by American and European Artists; latest styles in handsome Cabinets, Mirrors, Pedestals, Easels, Tables; a very fine Music Box, cost $125; fine Bedroom, Dining, and Library Furniture, Carpets, and fine Chinaware and Silverware.
The house recently furnished at a cost of $8,000 and everything equal to new, and to be sold without limit or reserve. House open at 8 a. m. morning of sale.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
Deposits required from all purchasers.
A. P. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTENTION!
Wholesalers & Manufacturers

We have today bought of the Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, the entire stock and Fixtures of the defunct firm of
JACOB BROWN & CO.,
AT WEST PULLMAN, ILL.,
And will sell at WEST PULLMAN the following Fixtures:
50 Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Improved Sewing Machines, including Button and Button-Hole Machines.
75 Feet Fine Hardwood Office Fixtures.
75 Feet Tailors' Cutting Tables.
500 Feet Shelving, suitable for Wholesale House.
100 Good Tables and Counters.
100 Feet Wire Partitions, &c., &c.
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
Apply this week at West Pullman, Ill.
MONROE, ROSENFIELD & CO.,
Of Detroit, Mich.

25 CENTS A DAY
Buys a $50 Diamond.
SEE HOW WE DO IT. GEO. E. MARSHALL,
195-197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams, Importer

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

THE BLANKET DEPT. (Fourth Floor).
OFFERS SOME EXTRAORDINARY VALUES
—IN—
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS
—AND—
COMFORTABLES
Today and the Balance of the Week.

10 cases 11-4 WHITE WOOL "NAPA VALLEY" BLANKETS, assorted borders, silk-taped, and extra size, at $6.50
—Would be considered cheap at Eight Dollars.

5 cases 11-4 "OUR OWN SPECIAL," an exceptionally good Blanket, at $4.50
—Pronounced value Five Seventy-Five.

25 bales COTTON-FILLED COMFORTERS, an extra special drive for this sale $1.00
—Reduced from One Fifty.
—All Other Grades Proportionately Cheap.

Our assortment of SILK, SATIN, AND SATEEN DOWN COMFORTS embrace a full range of very choice designs from ..... $4.50 to $45.00

FOR THIS DAY ONLY!
IN ABOVE DEPARTMENT.
FIVE HUNDRED 18-INCH SILK SOFA CUSHIONS, medallion tops, with 2-inch ruffle, all silk and down filled $1.25
—Full of merit at Two Dollars.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

FANCY GOODS DEPT. (Second Floor).
Special Sale This Week of
ART TINTED COVERS and STAMPED LINENS
FOR HOLIDAY NEEDLEWORK.

We place on sale today a beautiful line of Covers in exquisite tintings, including many new colorings and designs, at the following exceptionally low prices—viz.:
36-inch Art Crepe Covers 33c
28-inch Art Lenox Covers 33c
28-inch Art Velvet Lenox Covers 95c
Art Tinted Covers in all sizes from 28c up.

STAMPED LINENS.
Hemstitched and Drawn Stamped Trays 25c
Hemstitched and Drawn Stamped Squares 35c
EMBROIDERY SILKS, FRINGES, &c., in a complete assortment of shades and colors. Our Finishing Fringes are exceedingly handsome.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES
The Ladies' Salon, near Art Dept., where ladies can rest, write, wait for or converse with their friends.

Denver, Omaha and Sioux City
VIA
THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
C. & N. W. RY.

Wagner and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Free Reclining Chair Cars.
Perfect Dining Car Service.

4 TRAINS From Chicago to OMAHA
2 TRAINS From Chicago to DENVER
2 TRAINS From Chicago to SIOUX CITY

For tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations, apply at Ticket Office Chicago & North-Western R'y 208 Clark St. and at Passenger Station, Corner WELLS and KINZIE STS.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

We beg to announce for
Today, Tomorrow and Saturday
Our Opening
of
Millinery
For the Winter Season.

The Latest Imported Novelties and Exclusive Styles in Bonnets and Round Hats.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work
THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO.
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c. &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable measure to be obtained only from
THE OLD RELIABLE OPTICIAN
E. MANASSE, 66 Madison-st., Rookery Building.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

"OLE THE SLASHER."

NAME GIVEN BY POLICEMEN TO A MAN UNDER ARREST.

They Accuse Him of a Number of Robberies Which They Allege He Tried to Cover Up by Arson, and Also Assert He Is the Individual Who Has Been Cutting Dresses and Garments Into Ribbons—How a Board of Trade "Spread" Fell Down.

"Ole the Slasher" is the name given by West Chicago avenue police officers to Ole Christianson, a man they have had in custody since Tuesday night. Capt. Kipley alleges that Ole is not only guilty of robberies which in a number of cases, it is said, he attempted to hide by arson, but that he is the individual who for the last six months has been breaking into houses and slashing silk dresses, seal sacques, dress suits, and other garments into ribbons. If Ole is the guilty individual he has ruined hundreds of dollars' worth of clothing.

Christianson was arrested Tuesday night while emerging with a bundle of plunder from Andrew Johnson's residence, No. 778 North Rockwell street. He had taken advantage of the absence of Johnson's family to rob and fire the house. After making the arrest Detectives Jurs and Gleason visited Christianson's home, No. 768 North Rockwell street, and found a trunk belonging to Christianson's sister nearly filled with stolen watches, jewelry, and clothing, of which the station records contain a full list. These goods—valued at between $1,000 and $2,000—were taken to the station and Mary Christianson was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen property. Neither prisoner was booked yesterday, the officers desiring time to hunt up the owners of the stolen property.

A year ago Christianson kept a saloon at No. 741 West North avenue, but last spring he disposed of his interest and, the police say, entered upon this peculiar career. Because of his previous business he was well known, but suspicion did not fall upon him. At the same time the police saw that his description answered that of a man doing crooked work and they watched him. Capt. Kipley states that Christianson had two methods of operation. One was to steal all he could carry away and then set fire to the house, as he did in the Johnson case. The other was to steal all he wished and then with knife and scissors cut in pieces all the clothing he could lay hands on.

The names of Christianson's victims obtained yesterday by the police and whom he will have to face before Justice Scully today are: Frank J. Walhirt, No. 390 Thomas street, whose place was plundered and set on fire March 23; James D. Lynch, No. 1510 West North avenue, jewelry and silverware stolen and nine dresses cut to pieces; Charles Riese, No. 84 Ridgeway avenue, watch and suit of clothes stolen and three dresses cut up; Alfred Stokes, No. 619 Rockwell street, jewelry and silverware stolen and three dresses cut to pieces; James D. Derrick, No. 663 Jane street, quantity of silverware stolen and six dresses cut to pieces.

IS ONLY SHORT OF READY FUNDS.

D. E. Sibley's Explanation of His Reported Financial Embarrassment.

A report that D. E. Sibley, a prominent member of the Board of Trade, was financially embarrassed caused considerable comment on the floor of the exchange yesterday. Mr. Sibley does considerable trading on his own account and is the heaviest stockholder in the Sibley Elevator company. When the matter was investigated the following was developed:

Mr. Sibley, believing that the difference in the price of corn at Chicago and New York was not as wide as it should be when the cost of transportation is considered, sold a large quantity of corn and some oats here for December delivery and bought the same quantity in New York. This is known as a "spread," and the theory is that the difference in the price at the different points will widen sufficiently to give the spreader a profit. In this particular case it was thought that New York corn would advance and Chicago remain stationary, or sell off a little. Instead of this New York remained unchanged, while Chicago advanced rapidly. This made an apparent loss here of considerable money to the investor, and the commission houses through which the trades were made called on him freely for margins. The demands were so great Saturday and Monday that his ready funds were exhausted.

"Being without funds for the moment," said Mr. Sibley to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday, "I informed the houses with which I had trades that they would have to wait a day or two before I could put up the additional margins asked for. Most of them were satisfied with the statement, but under the practices of the board when a customer fails to margin promptly his commission man may close out his trades. Two of the houses preferred not to wait and bought in both corn and oats. There was about 1,000,000 bushels corn and 500,000 bushels of oats. This was done by Milmine-Bodman and Baldwin-Farnum and no reflections can be cast on them for their action. Other houses like E. W. Bailey, Montgomery-Trego, Kennett-Hopkins, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick have assured me that they will not close my trades until they get my order to do so. I have plenty of convertible property and will have all necessary money to meet all obligations within a very short time. It is not a suspension. I am short of funds, but have plenty of assets. The matter in no way concerns the elevator company."

DR. FAWCETT SERIOUSLY ILL.

He Cannot Occupy His Pulpit for Some Time to Come.

The Rev. Dr. William Fawcett, pastor of the First Methodist Church, is again seriously ill. Dr. Fawcett has not filled his pulpit for a week or two, and about ten days ago submitted to a surgical operation which somewhat weakened him. A few days later it was discovered that he was suffering from an internal abscess in an intricate and sensitive part of his body, which is attended with a good deal of danger.

His physicians have charged him to lie perfectly motionless, and if possible not so much as think for four weeks to come, as the only security against a serious result.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Hanford, who has preached for him several times of late in an acceptable manner, will be engaged to fill Dr. Fawcett's place until his restoration to health.

TRYING TO GET THEIR MONEY BACK.

Stockholders of the Georgia-Alabama Investment Company Investigating.

The stockholders of the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development company are making efforts to regain the money sunk in that enterprise. Gen. B. F. Butler, the former President of the company, has written a letter to B. A. Osgood, Chairman of the investigating committee representing the New England stockholders, in which he expresses the opinion that the property still owned by the company is sufficient to reimburse stockholders and save them from loss if the property is properly handled. An appeal to stockholders is issued by the committee, asking them to contribute money to further the investigation and redeem the property. There are 5,000 stockholders in Illinois, and for their benefit the committee will be at the Grand Pacific until Nov. 12, after which it will go to Tallapoosa, Ga., to continue its investigation.

FAILURE IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Porter Boiler Manufacturing Company Voluntarily Assigns.

The Porter Boiler Manufacturing company doing business in South Chicago made a voluntary assignment in the County Court yesterday to William Penn Smith, as assignee. Assets are placed at $55,000 and the liabilities amount to $35,000. The Porter Boiler Manufacturing company is a stock corporation, with a capital stock of $100,000, fully paid up. It was started by G. A. Porter, who was manager and the principal one interested. Mr. Porter died and William Penn Smith was elected President and Mr. Merrill Secretary.

"The failure is due to a steady loss in business," said Attorney Scott, who represents the company. "They had been trying to hide their affairs, but had no money, and the stock was placed in the hands of an assignee for equal distribution. The assets consist of a plant, book accounts, profits in pending contracts, and, taking into consideration only the property that will realize dollar for dollar, the assets are worth $55,000 not including doubtful accounts and nominal assets."

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company and the Ryerson Iron Foundry are the principal creditors, though there are many smaller ones.

An assignment was made by the Empire Coal and Mining company, which has an office in the First National Bank Building. George A. Trude is named as assignee. The company was organized last April to do a coal business. The inability to collect outstanding accounts and a sudden demand for cash is said to be the cause of the failure. Most of the creditors are Chicago people and their claims are small. According to the petition filed by the assignee the assets are worth $60,000 and the liabilities are about the same. The assets consist chiefly of claims and equities.

Had Incendiary Circulars and Red Flags.

What the police consider a plot to placard the city with anarchist notices was blocked Tuesday night by the arrest of August Weiss. Chief McClaughry has been watching the "Reds" since late occurrences have pointed to renewed activity on their part. He thought that a move would likely be made on election night when the police were busy. Weiss' house, No. 360 Maxwell street, was one of the places watched. He was arrested as he was starting for a meeting on Blue Island avenue. In his possession were found packages of incendiary circulars and red flags. Weiss was taken to the Central Station, but was released on parole yesterday.

Receiver for the Bordeaux Hotel.

In the foreclosure suits of William J. Havemeyer against the Bordeaux company the Circuit Court has appointed Charles S. Quinlan receiver, in bond of $10,000. Complainant owns $55,000 of second mortgage bonds of the company, which conducts a hotel at No. 339 Michigan avenue. As security for the payment of the bonds the company executed a trust-deed on its real and personal property, which is already incumbered for $33,000. The building and leasehold are said to be bonded for $80,000, and while the building is said to have cost $100,000 it has earned no more than expenses and the security is deemed insufficient.

Officers of Chicago Academy.

The trustees of the Chicago Academy met Monday afternoon at the academy building, West Adams street and Seeley avenue. This academy is affiliated with the University of Chicago and the trustees are President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, Thomas Kane, C. C. Kohlsaat, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, M. B. Loomis, Dr. E. M. Layman, E. S. Tuthill, and Charles W. Mann; principals, Charles W. Mann and Claire A. Orr. Dr. Lawrence was elected President and C. A. Orr Secretary and Treasurer.

Found Dead in a Cellar.

August Eckorst was found dead in a cellar beneath James Wobinsky's residence, No. 183 West Fourteenth street, yesterday morning. Eckorst was 60 years of age, and had no particular home. Last night he was feeling unwell and asked Wobinsky's permission to pass the night in the cellar. Permission was granted and no further thought given the old man till this morning, when he was found dead. The Maxwell street police removed the body to the morgue and notified the Coroner. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Injuries Resulting in Death.

N. E. Smith, a brakeman on the Chicago and Great Western railroad, while coupling cars at Forest Home early yesterday morning received injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later at the County Hospital. His foot was caught in a frog in the track and he was held helpless until he was struck by the train. Both legs were cut off at the knees. Smith was a married man, 27 years old, and lived at Sycamore, Ill. An inquest will be held at the county morgue at 10 o'clock this morning.

Items.

Some man, who had the appearance of a clergyman, was using his clerical appearance to advantage in the street cars yesterday by robbing people's pockets. He picked Commissioner Hoyne's pocket of $23 and some valuable papers.

William George Jordan will give a special lecture on his system of mental training in Athenæum Hall, No. 26 Van Buren street, this evening at 8 o'clock. At the close of the lecture an opportunity will be given for questions and discussion.

John Sweeney, No. 161 Moore street, was struck by a southbound Rock Island switch engine at Thirty-ninth street and Western avenue Tuesday night and received a severe scalp wound and was internally injured. He was taken to his home and may die.

The Thirty-fifth street patrol wagon was called early yesterday morning to Thirty-ninth and Ullman streets, where a horse had caught its hind feet in the ties of a railroad bridge, and the police were over an hour in releasing the animal. When freed the horse fell into the river and was drowned. Its owner could not be found.

KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE LECTURES.

Usual Wednesday Morning Lesson of the Mother's Class.

The mother's class met at the Chicago Kindergarten College for their usual Wednesday morning lesson. The first hour was given to the architectural building gifts, known as the "Sixth Gift." The remainder of the time was given to Miss Harrison's second lesson upon Froebel's "Light Songs," or the steps necessary in the relative training of the child.

"We saw last week," said the speaker, "that the mother is first to give her child impressions of the nearness of God to him, and of the loving nature of this close guarding power. The natural result of such a thought instilled little by little lovingly into the child's heart would be to create a desire on his part to get nearer to the divine. This phase of the child's development is shown in the little song called 'The Boy and the Moon,' wherein the child, having been taught to love the moon, now attempts to climb to it by means of a ladder. Almost all mothers have had a similar experience with their children, even the baby in their arms reaching out for the moon, or other wild and visionary aspirations to do impossible things. Froebel tells the mother never to be indifferent to her child's aspirations or to ridicule her child's impracticable ideas, as he considers all man's climbing to be God's drawing, that it is by means of the childish aspirations, however absurd they may appear in the eyes of wiser people, that inner or spiritual strength is gained."

Miss Harrison then illustrated this same attempt of the early races by means of material things to reach spiritual ends, as illustrated by the Tower of Babel, the pyramids of Egypt, and such like childish performances. "The spiritual life of many a child," said she, "has been smothered by ridicule."

The next lesson will be upon Froebel's "Education of Men."

TO EXHIBIT SCIENTIFIC SWIMMING.

The Columbian Water Arena Company Incorporated.

The Columbian Water Arena company, with a capital stock of $300,000, was incorporated by Bernard Hoffman, Julian Schweiger, and Max Pam at Springfield yesterday.

"The object of the concern," said Max Pam, "is to construct a basin 150 by 150 in dimension and keep it filled with water during the World's Fair for exhibitions in scientific swimming and diving. It will be located near Jackson Park. Surrounding the basin will be a grand stand seating 5,000 spectators. In the center of the basin there will be a stage from which water exhibitions by men and women, sea dogs, water birds, and trained water animals and fish will be given. A New York theatrical company will assist in the exhibitions. Mr. Hoffman, one of the incorporators, is from Vienna and claims to know how to give these shows. An electric fountain will be run in connection with the show."

The enterprise is stocked by Viennese, New York, and Chicago capital. Work on the basin will begin within this month.

Supposed to Be the Work of Dynamiters.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—The residence of Mrs. Morley in Sharpsburg, a suburb of Allegheny, was wrecked by an explosion at 2:50 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Morley keeps a colored non-union boarding-house and it is believed that an attempt was made to blow up the building with dynamite. No one was injured.

Pain in chest, short breath, smothering, dropsy, asthma, cured Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

PRIZES FOR FLOWERS

CHRYSANTHEMUM DAY AT THE SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

Blossoms of a Single Shade and Blossoms of All Shades Combined Praised by the Visitors, Though the Mixed Colors Seem to Be the Favorites—Awards Made for Mantel Decorations—New Variety of Rose Receives a Certificate—Program for Today.

Mantel decorations and arrangements of Chrysanthemums were the special features of the flower show yesterday at the Second Regiment Armory. There were chrysanthemums from one end of the armory to the other, cut chrysanthemums, growing chrysanthemums, red and white and yellow and purple chrysanthemums, and others that combined all these shades and more, too.

But the people who walked about between the rows of flowers praised them all alike. No, not all alike. For some strange and inexplicable reason caused the visitors to give their

AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

most extravagant praise to the flowers which art and culture had transformed into the worst combinations of colors. That is where the art lies, though, and the florists who can get the greatest freaks of nature get the honor, the blue ribbons, the gold medals, and the orders from the lovers of flowers.

But there were some exceptions to the rule in new varieties shown yesterday. One was the pot of white chrysanthemums exhibited by Nathan Smith & Son of Adrian, Mich. The new variety of chrysanthemums has been named the "Neirus," and the table on which the plants were shown was the center of interest during the whole day. The flowers were exceptionally large, pure white in color, shading to a delicate yellow; the stalks were strong, and the foliage luxuriant. The verdict of the majority of the visitors yesterday was that a more beautiful variety had never been seen in Chicago. It is a seedling variety and has been shown only in Cincinnati and Chicago. At the flower show in Cincinnati the "Neirus" was given a gold medal and a prize of $100. It was given the blue ribbon of first prize yesterday besides a cash prize of $25 and an onyx clock offered by John Thorpe, Chief of the Department of Floriculture at the World's Fair.

John Burton of the Chestnut Hill Conservatory in Philadelphia sent a new variety of rose which he has named the American Belle. It is an offshoot of the American Beauty, has the deep, rich red color of the latter, but differs materially in its petals. It was given a certificate of merit.

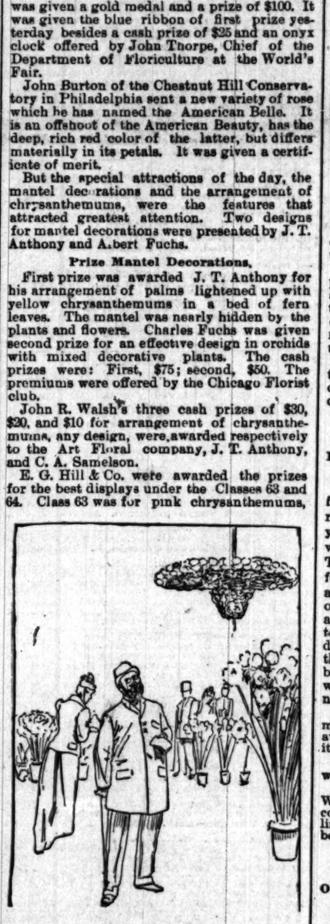
But the special attractions of the day, the mantel decorations and the arrangement of chrysanthemums, were the features that attracted greatest attention. Two designs for mantel decorations were presented by J. T. Anthony and Aubert Fuchs.

Prize Mantel Decorations.

First prize was awarded J. T. Anthony for his arrangement of palms lightened up with yellow chrysanthemums in a bed of fern leaves. The mantel was nearly hidden by the plants and flowers. Charles Fuchs was given second prize for an effective design in orchids with mixed decorative plants. The cash prizes were: First, $75; second, $50. The premiums were offered by the Chicago Florist club.

John R. Walsh's three cash prizes of $30, $20, and $10 for arrangement of chrysanthemums, any design, were awarded respectively to the Art Floral company, J. T. Anthony, and C. A. Samelson.

E. G. Hill & Co. were awarded the prizes for the best displays under the Classes 63 and 64. Class 63 was for pink chrysanthemums,



CHRYSANTHEMUM ORNAMENT.

never before shown, cash prize of $25 offered by Mrs. Fred K. Maus, and Class 64 was for red or bronze chrysanthemums, never before shown, cash prize of $25 offered by E. W. Blatchford.

For the best basket of flowers, any style, Albert Fuchs was awarded the first premium, a solid silver cup, given by C. D. Peacock. The second premium, $10, was awarded the Art Floral company. For the best seedling chrysanthemum, any variety grown from seed sown in 1892, W. H. Rand had offered a prize of $25. It was awarded Silas Kirkham of Chicago.

I. C. Silliman, an Ogden avenue florist, made a pretty exhibit, not in competition for any prize. It was a table with a table cover of oak leaves, on which lay a book of flowers. The cover was in white chrysanthemums with a tracery work in marguerites and a spray of red rosebuds lying across the corner. Sitting on the corner of the table was a vase made of pink chrysanthemums holding a bunch of yellow chrysanthemums.

Other special features included a Japanese umbrella made entirely of chrysanthemums of various shades and colors. The display of cut flowers and plants was considered exceptionally good. John Thorpe's exhibit from the Jackson Park hothouses were paid many compliments.

Today's special attractions will be table decorations, tables to be set for twelve persons for three substantial cash prizes, and two prizes for baskets of roses, offered by Mrs. S. W. Allerton. Other awards will be made under the numbered classes.

The musical program arranged for today is as follows:

AFTERNOON.

March, Camilla Urso	Currier
Overture, Light Drama	Koppitz
Fantasie, Erster Herzliebchen	Eilenberg
Valse di Concert, How It Is Done	Strauss
Bouffe Selections, La Petite Marie	Offenbach
Solo for Soprano, Tema Brillante	Arbuckle
Gems from Opera, Il Trovatore	Verdi
Mazurka di Salon, Fata Morgana	Strauss
Mexican Serenade, Media Noche	Aviles
Finale, Taimo	Keler Bela

EVENING.

Overture, Incognito	La Conte
Valse di Salon, Gypsy Baron	Strauss
Operatic Selection, Der Feldprediger	Millocker
Polka Bravura, Catchy	Weingarten
Gavotte, Viola	Hill
Piccolo Solo, Birdie, Birdie	Demare
Arabesque of Popular Melodies	Carrier
Fantasie, Cupid's War	Moses
Collocation Terpsichorean	Gungl
Finale, Christmas Frolics	Steinhagen

WHAT IRISH PEASANTS ARE DOING.

Mrs. Hart Tells the Catholic Clergy of Her Eight Years of Missionary Work.

Mrs. Eraess Hart of London, Eng., who is in Chicago to promote the Irish industrial village project for the World's Fair, gave an informal talk yesterday afternoon before the Catholic clergy at the home of Eliza Allen Starr, St. Joseph's cottage, No. 299 Huron street. Mrs. Hart told the story of eight years' work among the poorer residents in the congested districts of Donegal, Ireland. She says:

"The most crowded and poorest part of these districts is between Bloody Foreland and Burtonport. Here there lives in thatched cottages, built of rough hewn stone, a hardy, penurious, and industrious population of no less than 30,000 souls. The isolation of these people, their precarious methods of gaining a livelihood, and the necessity to depend upon themselves, have combined to make them thrifty, long-headed, and independent. From time to time they have been overwhelmed by the great misfortune of a potato blight, a fall of agricultural prices, or a failure of the sources of their earnings elsewhere than in Donegal, at which time a cry of distress has been raised, and a people by nature independent and industrious has run the danger of being ruined and demoralized by relief funds and charity. It was at one of these critical moments that I first went among these people."

For eight years Mrs. Hart has been working among them and has established cottage industries that have made the residents of them independent. During her talk she displayed to her audience many beautiful specimens of the work done by these peasants, among which were many beautiful designs in silk, cotton, and flax embroidery, silk and linen lace of a wonderful texture and design, and specimens of homespun that rivaled the product of the best factories in the world. All of these industries will be illustrated in the industrial exhibit that Mrs. Hart is arranging for at the World's Fair. The clergymen that were present were greatly interested in the matter and announced their desire to promote the enterprise in any way that they could. Mrs. Hart speaks on the same subject before the Woman's Club Nov. 23.

TO BUILD NEW SCHOOLHOUSES.

Contracts Are Let by the Board of Education—Other Business Transacted.

At last night's session of the Board of Education contracts for new school buildings in the outlying portions of the city were awarded to the lowest bidders. The schools will be placed at Augusta street and Washtenaw avenue, Spaulding avenue and Sixteenth street, Ellis avenue and Seventy-second street, and Leavitt street and Belle Plaine avenue. The last two buildings are designed to cost $10,000 each. They are intended as temporary buildings that can be moved easily as the population of the outlying districts demands.

Residents of Gano and West Pullman petitioned for the opening of an evening school in the Scanlan School, at Clark and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, on the ground that there were many pupils of foreign birth who are employed in the shops in Pullman, Kensington, and West Pullman during the day who would gladly avail themselves of the privileges of an evening school. The School Management committee will investigate the needs of the district. Permission to use one room in the Northwest Division High School for the purpose of carrying on a trade night school was given to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Union No. 194, with the proviso that the room shall be open for inspection at any time by the principal or any member of the board, and that the teacher be appointed by the union. A room was also set apart for a room in Bohemian in the Cornell School and another night school was ordered opened in the Park Side School Building.

The school building in course of erection at Washington Heights was named the "Alice L. Barnard School" in honor of Alice L. Barnard, who for thirty-five years was a teacher in Chicago public schools and now lives at Washington Heights. She is in her 80th year.

The special committee having in charge the preparation of the board's annual report made a statement through Mr. Rosenthal that owing to the delinquency of some of the Chairmen of the committee in handing in their statements the annual report could not be issued until Jan. 1, 1893.

It was decided to erect a six-room addition to the La Salle School to cost $25,000 and one of nine rooms to the Wicker Park School to cost $40,000, with the consent of the Council.

NORTH SIDE GRIPMEN WIN PRIZES.

Five Get $75 Each for Having No Accidents and Seven Receive $25 Apiece.

According to a custom which has prevailed for several years the North Chicago Street railway company through President Yerkes yesterday awarded cash prizes to the gripmen who had made the best record for the year. The rewards offered were $100, $75, and $50 for the three having the smallest number of accidents. An examination showed that five of the gripmen had a record of no accidents at all and that seven others ranked so closely together in their respective records that no distinction could be made. The result was that Supt. Roach recommended that the five be given $75 each and the seven $25 each, in which Mr. Yerkes readily concurred. The names of the first prize winners are:

F. Kernmerle, Lincoln avenue line; J. Freeman, Lincoln avenue line; L. Lawrence, Lincoln avenue line; F. Casey, limits line; J. Lynch, limits line.

The names of the second prize winners, who each received $25, are as follows:

S. A. Eads, limits line; E. Johnson, limits line; W. DeSaul, Lincoln avenue line; P. Kendall, Lincoln avenue line; H. McGinnis, Lincoln avenue line; D. H. Myers, limits line; J. H. Beck, Clybourn avenue line.

HYDE PARK HOTEL TO COST $500,000.

Organization of the Chicago Beach Hotel Company.

The Chicago Beach Hotel company, which has two stories of its structure in Hyde Park already up, has completed its organization and the election of the following officers and directors: President, William B. Gates; Vice-President, J. L. Loose; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Eaton; directors, James H. Walker, Anthony Schmitt, and the officers. Warren F. Leland will manage the new hotel, which will open for business April 15. The building has 455 feet frontage on Fifty-first street at the Lake Michigan end and a depth of 500 feet. There is to be 150 feet of ornamental lawn between the boulevard and the hotel and a view of the water is afforded from the end and rear. There will be 425 sleeping rooms, giving a capacity for caring for 1,000 persons. The company has a capital of $250,000. Bonds have been issued—and $160,000 worth of them sold—for $250,000, the total cost of the structure being $500,000.

Her Favorite.

It was his first call. She knew he was literary, and exerted herself to give him a good impression of her attainments in that direction. "I'm very fond of Bryant," she said. "Indeed! and which of his poems is your favorite, Miss Mould?" he inquired. "O, I forget the title, but it's that one that speaks of

"—That innumerable caravan that moves to those pale realms of shade,'

and so on, you know. That always appeals to me so strongly." And it wasn't until he was half way home, while reflecting on her sweet soulfulness, that he remembered that her father was a furnishing undertaker.—*Buffalo Courier.*

A Bright Idea.

"You want my daughter?"

"Yes."

"What are your prospects?"

"Apart from her I have none."

"How do you expect to support her?"

"She can translate French into English, she tells me."

"Yes."

"Well, as soon as I marry her I'll become a playwright."—*New York Press.*

Theory and Practice.

Mother—"What makes Maude so lazy this afternoon? She won't do anything for me."

Daughter—"O, she doesn't want to do anything about the house today. She is going to the meeting of the Cheerful Helpers tonight."—*Cape Cod Item.*

ASK EIGHT QUESTIONS

TRADES UNION MEMBERS WANT DRAINAGE CANAL INFORMATION.

They Present a Preamble to the Board of Trustees Which Characterizes That Body as Incompetent, and Then Propounds Inquiries Which, with the Preamble, Are Regarded as Insulting and Laid on the Table — Willow Springs-Summit Channel Fixed at 600,000 Feet.

Trustee Altpeter at yesterday's session of the Drainage Board sprung a small sized sensation upon the members of the board and unwittingly assisted a committee from local trades unions in giving the board a slap in the face. At the request of the committee, which was headed by Michael Haley, a former employé of the board, Milton George, and William Leigue, Mr. Altpeter introduced a resolution, accompanied by several preambles, in which the board was characterized as distinguished for its incompetency in having adopted a route which would take years for its completion and cost an unlimited amount of money, and while it was being constructed would not contribute one iota to the temporary relief to the city from sewage pollution to its water supply. The resolution which followed requested the members of the board to appoint a time for a conference with the members of the committee and formulated eight questions concerning legal and constructive features of the drainage problem, in regard to which the trades unionists claim they wish to be enlightened. These questions are:

First—In view of the fact that the original Illinois and Michigan Canal was located at a time when cost of land for right of way was merely nominal, and because of this fact the engineers had the largest liberty of choice of route when making such location, was not the canal constructed on the route most available and economical as well as the route requiring a minimum of excavation through the summit level?

Second—Therefore, does not the original Illinois and Michigan Canal occupy the cheapest and best route?

Third—Should not the termini of the original canal at Chicago and Joliet Pool be essentially the same as the termini of the proposed drainage and ship canal?

Fourth—If the old canal is on the cheapest and best route, why is not the same route cheapest and best for the new canal?

Fifth—Is not the right of way, which is already the property of the people, and the old canal already excavated at great cost, legally and economically available to become part of the new canal?

Sixth—Why was any part of the old canal abandoned and a new and enormously costly route adopted?

Seventh—Would not dredging the original depth and throwing open the old canal to unobstructed passage of water through it, except as to maintenance of bridges, afford relief for boats, afford immediate relief for the sewage of Chicago without the cost and maintenance of the Bridgeport pumps?

Eighth—If greater volume and velocity of water in the present canal would tend to impede the passage of boats towards Chicago pending the time when the final enlarged channel should be available for use, would not the necessary additional power to propel boats cost must less than the maintenance, wear, and operation of the Bridgeport pumps?

Were Surprised and Insulted.

When the clerk had ceased reading the document a look of blank amazement spread over the face of every trustee. No fault could be found with the questions that were asked, but to be called incompetent to their very faces was more than they could stand, and they naturally looked to Mr. Altpeter, who had introduced the resolution, for an explanation.

"It doesn't make any difference as to our incompetency or otherwise," he said. "If these people belive we are incompetent they have a perfect right to say so. It is the constitutional right of the American citizen. I move that the resolution be referred to the Engineering committee."

But Mr. Cooley and the other members of the board took a different view of the matter and regarded the resolution as an insult to the members of the board.

"I grant," said Mr. Cooley, "that the right of petition is sacred to the American citizen, but the petition must be couched in decent terms. I move that the resolution be laid upon the table and not printed."

This was carried and the trade unionists retired rather crestfallen.

The board adopted a report of a joint Committee on Engineering and Finance recommending that the size of channel between Willow Springs and Summit be of a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet a minute. There were two reports, a majority and a minority, the latter being signed by Messrs. Boldenweck and Eckart, and the same arguments for and against the two sizes of channel were repeated. During the discussion Mr. Boldenweck put in a word for the rights of the North Side citizens.

"If you spend all your money in the southwest," he said, "what is to become of the citizens on the North Side? The north branch will call for some improvements, and if all the money is spent in unnecessarily large-sized channels the claims of the North-Siders will of necessity go unrecognized."

An ordinance locating the right of way for the canal between Ashland avenue and Summit prepared by the attorney and engineer was adopted. Mr. Eckart, who presented the ordinance, in moving its adoption, said:

"When I first took my seat as drainage trustee I was of the opinion that the work should begin simultaneously at both ends of the route, and that the ordinance for the right of way between Ashland and Willow Springs should have been adopted at the same time that the ordinance was passed for the right of way from Willow Springs to Summit. Had that been done work might now be progressing upon the canal."

An order was passed directing the clerk to arrange for a meeting between the Canal Commissioners and the Drainage Board for the purpose obtaining legal possession of the canal. The Treasurer's report of October showed disbursements amounting to $143,625.85, leaving a balance of $1,084,976.65.

To Improve Douglas Boulevard.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners at a meeting Tuesday, Nov. 8:

Ordered, That the sum of $100,000 of the Special Improvement Fund be set aside for the purpose of improving the central portion of Douglas boulevard from Garfield Park to Douglas Park and that the improvement of said boulevard be proceeded with whenever the owners of a majority of the property abutting thereon present to this board the usual majority frontage petition requesting the improvement of the roadways of said boulevard, and that said sum of $100,000 be designated as the "Douglas Boulevard Improvement Fund."

Municipal Notes.

City Engineer Clarke hopes to turn water into the new four-mile tunnel Monday.

By order of Street Superintendent Burke 200 men were dropped from the city pay-rolls yesterday. The reason assigned for the action is that the street repairing season has passed.

Sweet Girl Graduates.

The Boston *Herald* has been investigating the question, What becomes of the girl graduates? and arrives at the very satisfactory conclusion that they go to the same paradise as other women. Girls who go to college, it says, cannot be married so early as those who are finished off in boarding-schools, but statements go to show that educated women are not, at least, averse to matrimony, for during the first two years after graduation 36 per cent of the graduates get married, while ten years after graduation the statistics show that 75 per cent of the alumnæ have husbands. The remainder become teachers, and for the most part choose vocations where matrimony is out of the question or is discounted. About the same number of educated women are married as among uneducated women, but their marriage takes place later in life.

Marine Notes.

The new steel steamer Thomas Maytham has arrived here from the yard of the Chicago shipbuilding company on the Calumet and will take away today a cargo of 115,000 bushels of corn. Capt. A. B. Drake was sworn in as master.

The first cargo of ore to arrive at Conneaut, the new lake port east of Cleveland, was taken there by the steamer C. J. Kershaw. Capt. W. S. Mack reports the harbor to be in excellent shape. Forty years ago Conneaut was one of the leading ports of Ohio, but for many years little business was done there. It has now become the terminus of a railroad, the government has spent a large amount of money improving the harbor, and the old port will take its place again in lake commerce.

The mystery of the unknown schooner lost at the lower end of Lake Michigan during the great storm is growing deeper day by day. The upturned hull has been sighted by several passing vessels, but it has been impossible to make out the name. Captains arriving yesterday report having seen the derelict thirty-five miles southwest of Point Betsey last Saturday. It is painted white, and seems to be the wreck of a vessel which would carry about 150,000 feet of lumber and have a crew of five men. No Chicago boats are missing so far as can be learned.

LAKE MARINE NEWS.

Loss of the Gilcher.

The crew of the steamer W. H. Gilcher doubtless went down with their boat off the Manitou Islands, in Lake Michigan ten days ago. The "strongbacks" which held the canvas over the lifeboats on the steamer are among the wreckage thrown upon the beach on South Manitou Island. They were cut into with an ax, showing that the crew had rushed to the lifeboats and instead of taking off the covers, which would have occupied two or three minutes, they had cut the strongbacks in their hurry. As no lifeboats from the lost steamer have been seen since she foundered, it is thought that the boat went down before they could be loosened from the davits. The steambarge Hattie B. Fe-ese arrived yesterday morning from South Manitou Island, where W. F. Stuffelbeam made a careful examination of all the wreckage on the island. He had no doubt that the end had come so quickly that the crew did not have time to even get into the lifeboats. "The wreckage from the schooner Ostrich and that of the Gilcher," he said, "is not a hundred feet apart on the beach. Most of the hemlock lumber from the Ostrich is not broken up, but some of it looks as if it had been crushed in the collision. The yawl of the schooner lies on the beach, and it is so rotten that I pulled part of it to pieces in my hand. If the crew succeeded in getting into it at all, they might as well have jumped into the lake. Part of the Gilcher's house and bridge lie on the island. The cabin is handsomely finished in red oak. The whole stern of the Ostrich, jibboom, spars, and most else of the old schooner are now all piled up on the beach." Capt. Stuffelbeam brought some of the wreckage from the steamer along and left it at the barge office. Among other things is the Captain's whistle standard from the bridge. Capt. Stuffelbeam is of the opinion that the Gilcher and the Ostrich collided off the Manitous in the storm, the Gilcher going to the bottom and the schooner filling and capsizing.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Grain rates were strong at 2¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo, and on small lots 3 cents was paid. Charters—To Buffalo—J. J. Hill, wheat; Mercer, Clyde, Hoyt, Hundred Ton, Venice, Rutter, G. Foster, corn; H. A. Tuttle, barley; Farwell, flax.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—Lake freights were almost at a standstill today. Escanaba ore tonnage is wanted and a few boats, the names of which were withheld, were placed at 90 cents for Ohio ports. Coal freights unchanged. Charters: Coal—Kershaw, Ironton, Ohio ports to Portage, 55 cents; Moonlight, Cleveland to Marquette, 50 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Coal freights active at former rates. Charters: Escanaba, Case, Davidson, Mills, Menasha, Chicago, 75 cents; Wisconsin, Inter Ocean, Vought, Topeka, Zapotec, Milwaukee, 70 cents; Aztec, Racine, 80 cents; Palmer, Ketcham, Washburn, 65 cents; America, Duluth, 85 cents; Pilisbury, Gladstone, contract. Canal freights declined to 4¼ cents wheat to New York.

Around the Lakes.

SAND BEACH, MICH., Nov. 9.—The barge Brock was pulled off the rocks this morning. Its cargo of coal will be sold here.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 9.—Steamer Schuylkill is here for repairs to machinery. The Helena is aground at Grosse Point.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT., Nov. 9.—On account of the heavy northeast snow-storm boats are generally laying by until daylight.

ESCANABA, MICH., Nov. 9.—A six-inch pump freed the steamer Waverly today, and it left in company with the tug Monarch for Milwaukee.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The survey on the disabled barge Fassett of the Curtis' tow finds its damage $4,538 by collision with its consort, Isabella Reid. One side will have to come out.

STURGEON BAY, WIS., Nov. 9.—Schooner Richard Mott was today released from North Bay reef and towed to this point, where temporary repairs are being made. It is apparently not much injured.

NORTHPORT, MICH., Nov. 9.—The schooner Ida Keith ran on the stony reef in South Fox Island Monday night. It is now at anchor off the north-west side of South Fox Island leaking badly. A double crew are working the pumps to keep the water down. The cause of the mishap was the steering gear giving out. Tugs and pumps have been ordered from Manistee. The Keith is owned by Capt. William G. Keith of Chicago and is insured with Crosby, Macdonald & Co. Her cargo of oats, Chicago to Midland, is insured as follows: Western, $3,000; Commercial Union, $3,000; London Assurance, $3,500; Greenwich, $2,500.

AU TRAIN, MICH., Nov. 9.—The vessel reported off Shelter Bay last night proved to be the Canadian schooner Minnedosa. It was picked up and brought into Au Train Bay. The Minnedosa and barge Glenora were in tow of the tug Walker, bound for Fort William with coal. The storm struck them twenty miles off Diamond Rock Monday night, and the tow lines quickly parted. The Glenora succeeded in reaching Portage this afternoon, and the Walker made Marquette. The Walker came here this afternoon and took the Minnedosa in tow. This is the third time this season that the Glenora has broken away from its steamer in heavy gales on Lake Superior, and narrowly escaped foundering every time. The tow is owned by the Montreal Transportation company. Bad luck has followed it all through the season.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Arrived—Propellers Thomas Maytham, City of Venice, South Chicago, light; propellers Ida E. George C. Markham, grain; Hamilton, Ed Buckley, Robert C. Wente, Manistee; S. Joseph, John Otis, Emma K. Thompson, Menominee; W. J. Carter, Ludington; J. W. Wescott, Muskegon; Hattie B. Ference, Glen Haven; City of New York, Escanaba; Philetus

and Elias H. McDonald. Conf. of judgt., $150. O'Shea & Mahoney, attys.

109,060—William B. Keen Jr. vs. R. H. Mathews et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,225.87. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.

109,061—Asst. Suppressed.

109,062—Maggie Greer vs. Henry W. Greer. Bill for divorce. Mayer & Rosenthal, solrs.

109,063—Elvira E. Hanow vs. Jeremiah Grogan et al. Bill for assignment of dower. Sterlen & King, solrs.

109,063—Asst. Withheld.

109,064—August J. Schulz vs. Mary Schulz. Bill for divorce. M. S. Harris, solr.

109,065—John H. Flower vs. Capitola Flower. Bill for divorce. Otho D. Swearingen, solr.

109,066—Andrew P. Smith vs. Theodore R. Sylvanus et al. Asst. $1,400. Swenson & Northrup, attys.

109,067—Northwestern Safe and Trust Co. vs. World's Columbian Exposition Pub. Co. Asst. $500. E. M. Hodges, atty.

109,068—Wheatley Buck & Co. vs. Mortimer B. Mills et al. Asst. $900. Josiah Burnham, atty.

109,069—Englewood B. and L. Assn. vs. Maggie Brown et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $750. Burke, Holmes and Tinsman, solrs.

109,070—Mary E. Dixon J. Carter. Bill for divorce. Alfred Moore, solr.

109,071—Bill. Withheld.

109,073—Asst. Withheld.

109,073—Joseph Ramsley vs. Chi. Contract Construction Co. Appeal.

109,074—Louis Eggert vs. Same. Appeal.

109,075—Same vs. Same. Appeal.

109,076—Edwin A. Miza vs. Clara E. Moore. Bill to annul contract. Thomas S. Jackson, solr.

109,077—Adolph Birr, Cr. et al. vs. Annie E. Kiley et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $553. Winston & Magner, solrs.

109,078—Frank Schwabe vs. John Pedgrift. Case, $3,000. E. Ferrio, atty.

Withheld cases—108,908—The Murphy Varnish Co. vs. William Garness. Cred's bill, $200. Welgley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

108,002—Samuel Goldsmith vs. Nathan Goldstone. Asst. $550. Frank G. Gothman, atty.

108,009—James Todd et al. vs. Thomas Scanlon et al. Bill for specific performance. Herman B. Wickersham, solr.

109,010—George H. Taylor et al. vs. Canute R. Matson et al. Cred's bill, $208.98. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, solrs.

109,022—Fred B. McChesney v. Niel Paulson. Cred's bill, $1,035. Chas. E. Frazier, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

10,264—The *Builder and Trades* Co. vs. E. A. Mason Stock Co. Appeal. A. T. Norton, atty.

10,265—P. P. Kellogg vs. Burton and Sophie E. Johnson. Appeal.

10,266—Nathan Dodge, Son & Co. vs. O. M. Boss. Appeal.

10,267—Porter Boiler Mfg. Co. to W. P. Smith. Vol. sagt. Assets, $55.000; lia., $65,000. Hamlin, Scott & Lord, attys.

10,268—The Empire Coal and Mining Co. to G. A. Trude. Vol. sagt. Assets, $60,000; lia., $60,000. F. H. Trude, atty.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—209—Aull vs. Hall: dec., 210. Same vs. Richard; same, $3,607—McIntyre vs. Jonnson; dec., 3,804—Richardson vs. Richardson; dec. sale.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—143,462—Albert vs. W. C. St. Ry. Co.; on finding $80 and sat.

JUDGE MCTTELLE—143,475—Balser vs. C. B. and Q. Ry. Co.; on finding $50 and sat. 143,476—Same vs. same; on finding $250 and sat.

JUDGE ADAMS—104,025—McQuarrie vs. L. S. and M. S.; on finding $2,750 and sat in open ct.

JUDGE TUTHILL—3,521—H. and K. W. Cigar Co. vs. Hunt; on dedt $284.68.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Contested motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested vs. Malen.

JUDGE BARTANO—Nos. 1,853, 2,775, 2,776, 2,778, 2,788, 2,800, 2,853, 2,869, 2,872, 2,875, 2,879, 2,880, 2,881, 2,904 to 2,907, and 2,961 to 2,965, inclusive.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Nos. 5,814, 2,631, 6,357, 1,615 on bs.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions for new trials and contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Postal Tel. Co. vs. Western Union Tel. Co. on bg.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 2,837, 1,635, and 97,320.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 1,801, 1,947, 1,997, 2,011, 2,027, 2,050, 2,053, 215, 1,782, 144, 3,132, 1,966, and 3,486.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 105,723 on bg.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 3,151, 1,685, 2,217, 2,798, 2,846, and 2,850.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 2,091, 2,092, 2,121, 2,126, 2,144, 2,204, 820, and 2,186.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Nos. 10,410, 10,240, and city sols. 14,416, 14,082, and 13,719.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

982—The United States, appellant, vs. The Colton Marble and Lime Company et al. Asst.

983—The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.

984—The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., and

985—The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.

Leave was granted to counsel for the respective parties in the argument of these cases granted each side, on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Maury for the appellant and continued by Mr. James C. Carter for the appellees.

The Bar call for Thursday, Nov. 10, will be as follows: Nos. 863 and 893, 921 and 922, 27, 30, 40, 41, 42 43, 44, 45, and 47.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Judge Gary and Frank Van Voorhis, the insurance adjuster, have gone to Goshen, Ind., to take part in the suit of Schackman & Nadel vs. a number of insurance companies. The case comes up for trial today. It presents some interesting questions. The plaintiffs, who carried $60,000 insurance on their stock of clothing, last March were damaged by fire, as they claim, to the amount of $33,000. The insurance companies say this was not the case, and attempt to establish the difference by appraisement has fallen through, and the present suit is to determine whether after agreeing to another appraisal the insurance companies can now obtain a revocation of this agreement. Four out of the nineteen companies involved in the loss have settled their losses for 90 per cent. The others which have decided to contest the case are the Phœnix, Brooklyn; Fire Association, Philadelphia; American Central, St. Louis; Lancashire, Manchester, England; Connecticut, Hartford; Western, Toronto; Pennsylvania; American, Philadelphia; St. Paul Fire and Marine; Sun Fire, England; California; London Assurance; American, New Jersey; Lancashire, England.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada during October were $13,319,230, as compared with $13,236,850 for September. Millwork, the loss, estimated at $3,375,000, is included. The following table shows the losses during the first ten months of 1890, 1891, and 1892:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
January	$ 9,179,300	$ 11,230,000	$ 12,564,900
February	7,367,625	8,265,000	10,912,900
March	8,466,000	12,540,750	10,648,000
April	8,282,250	11,309,000	11,559,800
May	10,638,350	15,256,000	9,466,300
June	5,625,900	8,587,625	9,265,550
July	14,722,800	9,692,200	11,530,000
August	9,675,750	9,006,000	10,145,300
September	8,943,700	10,658,200	7,979,800
October	7,279,800	13,248,300	13,349,200
Total	$88,767,045	$100,444,55	$108,341,550

The committee from the Western Union which recently united in a treaty to confer with a committee from the Pacific coast union has returned and reports that the meeting was most harmonious. The object of this conference was to settle some differences between the unions and to establish in Denver the universal $1 per cent rate of commission for insurance agents which obtains in other parts of Colorado. It now remains for this committee to correspond with such companies as have not been abiding by the 15 per cent rate and get them to agree to it.

The Edinburg Life Assurance company of England has originated a new form of life insurance entitled the Early Providence Scheme, its object being to secure to minors the same protection that is afforded to adults. The feature of the plan is to grant deferred insurances at one-half the ordinary cost. The policy is given for any age up to 15 without medical examination, and comes into force fifteen years after date, when it receives its full share of bonus. If death occurs previous to this the premiums are returned in full.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Boston conflagration of 1872. The area burned over was about sixty-five acres. The number of buildings destroyed was 776. The assessors' valuation of these buildings was $13,191,900. The amount of personal property destroyed was $50,000,000. Fourteen lives were lost. Many insurance companies were wrecked or so badly disabled as to be compelled to go out of business.

An increase of rates generally follows close on the heels of any unusual conflagration. The big fires in Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Paul, Memphis, and Minneapolis last year were all examples of this, but Milwaukee seems an exception, for as yet there has been no rise in insurance rates there.

Grave anxiety is entertained by the insurance men in Kansas lest the Alliance party, if it secures control of the State legislature, will pass laws hostile to the insurance interests. This fear is not confined to insurance men alone, but pervades all corporations.

The Welsh Baptist Assurance Trust, Limited, of England is a curiosity among fire insurance companies. Its paid-up capital is £193 5s; its premiums last year equaled £100; it had no fire losses to pay, and the dividends to shareholders amounted to less than £8.

A number of agents of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company are in the city seeking companies to take the place of that concern in their several localities.

An Aged Couple from Iowa Found Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. John Doyle, an aged couple who registered at the International Hotel of this city from Davenport, Ia., last Sunday, were found dead in their room this morning, having been asphyxiated by gas during the night. Doyle formerly resided in this State, but in 1883 went to farming on a large scale near Davenport. They came to California to pass the winter months.

Harrison's Paper Closed by the Sheriff.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 9.—Russell Harrison's paper, the *Daily Journal*, was closed this morning by the Sheriff pending a settlement of indebtedness in dispute. The managers state that the paper will issue again in a day or two with all claims adjusted. They say unfair advantage was taken of the paper on a legal technicality.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 9.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

The Metropolitan Dispensary Association, Chicago; capital stock, $600,000; incorporators, James Beckett, Addison Jones, and Karl J. Stamm.

Atlantic Power and Heating company of Peoria; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Joseph Elder, William Jack, and Robert H. Stone.

The Coral Drive Association, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Charles Block, John S. Johnson, and J. C. Turner.

The Fitch-Well Gold Saving company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Calvin M. Fitch, Albert Well, and W. M. Fitch.

Stebbins Special Machinery company, Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Timothy Stebbins, Richard J. Jacker, and Frank D. Thomason.

American Railway Construction company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, A. S. Littlefield, R. F. Corry Jr., and Edward A. Meyenberg.

The Empire State Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Harvey Sheldon, L. M. Brand, and Orville D. Bevier.

Smith-Hippen company, Pekin; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Ernest F. Umland, Dietrich C. Smith, and O. F. Umland.

The Bradford Chair company, Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, H. A. Bradford, D. D. Bradford, and others.

The Western Manufacturing company, Galesburg; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, John R. Weigel, A. P. Charles, and Howard Duncan.

The Pythian Hotel Association, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, J. B. Halfax, W. W. Stevens, and Alex. A. Denison.

Globe Garment company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, V. M. Langdon, M. Weller, and Cyril Gilford.

The Exclusive Agency Bureau, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Byron E. Smyers, R. C. Simons, and E. M. Pope.

Belvidere Ice and Cold Storage company, Belvidere; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, H. C. Dennan, N. E. Moore, and Geo. Greenlee Jr.

The Albertson Railway Appliance company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, A. C. Albertson, Lewis H. Owen, and James Stillwell.

Chicago Electric Belt and Appliance company, Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, L. S. Waterman, Andrew Hammond, and G. G. Willard.

Rock Plaster company, Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, A. H. Culver, James S. Harlan, and W. M. Roach.

The Columbian Water Arena company, Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Bernhard Hoffman, Julius Schweiser, and Max Fass.

The Davis Gas Kiln company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Charles T. Davis, Adams A. Goodrich, and William A. Vincent.

Davis Galesburg Brick company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; same incorporators.

The Charles T. Davis Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; same incorporators.

The Thorsen and Cassady company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, J. B. Thorsen, Harry J. Cassady, and J. E. Smith.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 9:

Wabash-av., 260 ft n of 44th-st., e f, 26x161 ft. Nov. 7 (estate of E. L. Howard to N. P. Rich, trustee)..... $ 4,500

Lots 1 and 2, blk 4, Dyke's addn to Pullman. Nov. 7 (N. K. Cavanaugh to F. Hettler)..... 7,000

Wilson-st., 50 ft e of Rockwell-av., n f, 25x125 ft. Nov. 1 (James Cairns to Fred M. Chandler)..... 2,000

W. 14th-st., 150 ft e of Ashland-av., s f, 24x134 ft. Nov. 7 (C. E. Arnold to O. E. Figorst)..... 3,000

Winter st. 25 ft n of Matteson, w f, 25x109 ft. Oct. 31 (D. and P. Kemman to V. M. Young)..... 3,600

Lots 45 and 46, Blk. 1, Anderson's part. in S W ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13. Oct. 16 (W. F. Owens to M. A. Decker)..... 1,400

Sawyer-av., 216 ft n of W. 34th-st., 25x125 ft. Nov. 9 (S. J. Neartong to H. Kriz)..... 1,530

Lots 50 and 51, Blk. 105, Village of Melrose, no date (H. Drews to H. Niemeyer)..... 1,300

Adams-st., e of and near Laflin-st., n f, 20x133 ft. Imp. Oct. 1 (J. T. Moran to J. W. Banks)..... 7,000

W. 23d-st., 67½ ft e of Troy, n f, 25x125 ft. July 19 (F. Kirchuian to F. Poliska)..... 1,600

Ashland-av., 133 1-3 ft s of 32d-st. w f, 25x150 ft. Nov. 4 (Welsh United Christian Church to Mic Popovich)..... 1,000

Logan-av. w of and near Meade-st., n f, 37½x100 ft. Nov. 9 (P. O. Stensland to J. M. Petterson)..... 1,050

The premises No. 215 S Western-av. Nov. 7 (Thos. H. Condon to M. G. Condon)..... 6,400

50th-st., 474 ft w of Winter, n f, 50x165.3 ft. Nov. 8 (G. Johnson to J. P. Jaeger et al.)..... 5,000

Wenge-av., s e cor of Sheridan-st., n f, 50x124 ft. Nov. 5 (M. Dake to Albert Frederson et al.)..... 1,400

Stewart-av., 225½ ft n of 65th-st., w f, 41½x186½ ft. Aug. 13 (W. S. Belding to E. M. Belding)..... 10,000

Carroll-av., s e cor of 436-st., n f, 51½ ft to alley, 76½ ft. Nov. 9 (Master in Chancery to Clark and Mechanics' B. L. and I. Assn.)..... 3,650

Ellis-av., 198 ft s of 45th-st., w f, 21x171 ft. Oct. 25 (F. H. Barry to Chas. H. Odell)..... 19,000

Ellis-av., 300 ft s of 45th-st., w f, 21x171 ft. Oct. 25 (same to J. H. Odell)..... 19,000

Ellis-av., n and adj above, 21x171 ft. Oct. 25 (same to L. J. Odell)..... 19,000

W. 45th-st., 37 ft s of Maller, e f, 350x116½ ft. Oct. 17 (H. A. Uhl to L. H. Bellows)..... 8,400

Charleston-st., 281 ft e of Commercial-av., s f, 24x124. Aug. 20 (J. E. Peckrodt to W. S. and J. T. Dorsey)..... 1,800

Powers-av., 118 ft s of Cherry-place, e f, 40x110 ft. Imp. April 10 (J. T. Haarvig to C. W. Griggs)..... 4,500

Vincennes-av., 125 ft s of 93d-st., w f, 18½x100 ft. Nov. 5 (J. C. Belfeld to J. A. Rubel)..... 2,812

W. Erie-st., 113 ft w of Western-av., n f, 24x124 ft. Oct. 29 (J. E. Kavanagh to A. C. Bowen)..... 3,000

Newell-st., near lake shore, n f, 50x166½ ft. Nov. 9 (F. Merz to Jen. Jensen)..... 10,000

W. 15th-st., 126 ft e of Wasatenaw-av., n f, 24 ft 123 ft. Nov. 4 (Charles A. Morford to Anna Laub)..... 1,500

Sangamon-st., bet 55th and 56th, w f, 37½x125 ft. Imp. Nov. 5 (Wm. J. Olsen to J. Breen)..... 4,800

W. Erie-st., 95 ft e of Oakley-av., s f, 24x124 ft. July 7 (A. J. Sawyer to F. Johnson)..... 1,000

W. Erie-st., 47 ft e of Oakley-av., s f, 24x124 ft. July 7. Same to same..... 1,000

Sangamon-st., 160 ft s of 78th, w f, 40x134½ ft. Sept. 17 (Chic. Auburn Park Land Trust to L. B. Horine)..... 1,800

Kedzie-av., 75 ft n of 35th-st., e f, 40x125 ft. Sept. 1 (C. H. Broman to Joseph C. Turek)..... 1,410

W. Jackson-st., 165 ft w of Homan-av., s f, 25x142 ft. Sept. 24 (J. R. Matheny to A. A. Jennings)..... 3,700

Archer-av., s e cor Blake-st., n w f, 25x118 ft. Sept. 28 (J. Langemeyer to F. Stroiz)..... 4,300

Lots 3 to 6 and 13 of 5 of 2 of Sec. 5, 40, 14, Nov. 5 (A. Crawford to J. J. Schwarz)..... 4,200

Lots 3 and 4 (No. Blk.), in Greene's s ½ s w ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 10, 32, 14. Nov. 7 (A. M. and J. L. Weis to M. J. Burch)..... 5,800

Jackson-av., s w cor of 79th-st., e f, 25x135½ ft. Oct. 1 (B. F. George to J. S. Thomas)..... 2,500

Park-av., 200 ft w of Kedzie, n f, 50x100 ft. Improved, Nov. 9 (William R. Odell to H. Stewart)..... 7,325

Dearborn-st., 159 ft n of 40th, w f, 25x110 ft. Nov. 9 (Charles Gelker to A. Gaertzner)..... 3,500

Hershey-st., n w cor of Otis, e f, 50x125 ft. Nov. 9 (F. Lavarney to R. C. Young)..... 6,000

Lots 29 and 30, blk 7, n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 35, 38, 14. Oct. 29 (George S. Thomas to M. Adler)..... 1,900

Dashiel-st., 216 ft n of 28th, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft. Nov. 1 (Pat O'Connell to E. O'Brien)..... 2,000

Same property. Nov. 3 (E. O'Brien to M. E. O'Connell)..... 2,000

Fillmore-st., 191 ft w of Kedzie-av., n f, 50x125 ft. Nov. 9 (E. F. M. Chandler to James Cairns)..... 1,000

Wilcox-av., 200 ft e of W. 41st-st., s f, 25x121 ft. Oct. 27 (Charles N. Dutton to J. A. Hay)..... 1,100

Auburn-st., 129 ft s of 33d-st., w f, 25x130 ft, imp. Oct 3 (J. Breen to W. J. Nissen)..... 2,200

Claiborne-st., 100 ft s of Cornelia, e f, 24x100 ft. Oct. 27 (C. K. Wooster to F. E. Liese)..... 4,500

Garfield-blvd., s e cor of Winter-st., n f, 57½x190 ft. Nov. 9 (E. W. Hall to Ida Shanke)..... 7,000

Baxter-st., 125 ft n of Belmont-av., e f, 25x125 ft. Oct. 25 (M. E. and A. F. Rees to J. H. Bletz)..... 1,700

Sawyer-av., s e cor of 13th-st., w f, 50x125 ft. March 25, 1889 (P. M. Prescott to C. O'Connell)..... 1,700

Maryland-av., s e cor of 66th-st., w f, 48x125 ft. Oct. 12 (N. P. Cummings to Pat Garilin)..... 1,500

W. Jackson-st., 133 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 30x132 ft. Imp. Sept. 24 (A. A. Jennings to E. R. Matheny)..... 5,500

W. 41st-st., 30 ft s of Randolph, w f, 25x126 ft. July 19 (R. McDougall to Cynthia C. Reindell)..... 1,000

Washington-blvd., 150 ft w of 40th-st., n f, 25x175 ft. Oct. 29 (D. P. Desardorff to G. T. Bott)..... 1,650

N. Halsted-st., 50 ft s of School, w f, 25x125 ft. No. 1078. Nov. 9 (C. Bruns to G. Ochs)..... 4,300

N. Robey-st., n w cor of Leland-av., e f, 50x125 ft. Aug. 16 (Charles A. Stewart to William B. Campbell)..... 2,500

Southport-av., 95 ft s of Belden, w f, 24x124 ft. Oct. 24 (A. Kneffer et al. to A. Wodrich)..... 2 400

Washburne-av., 24½ ft e of Throop-st., s f, 25 x124 ft. Nov. 7 (Charles Bryson to C. Novak)..... 3,000

Buffalo-av., 100 ft n of 85th-st., w f, 25x124 ft. Nov. 9 (A. Boika to J. Stefumak)..... 1,300

Kossuth-st., 111 ft w of Sacramento, s f, 24x101½ ft. Oct. 31 (R. H. and B. T. Quinby to A. Merting)..... 1,700

W. 22d-st., 40 ft e of Fairfield-av., s f, 24x120 ft. Nov. 9 (F. Hrodel to F. Rapata)..... 1,700

W. 23d-st., same property. Oct. 5 (E. McMahon to F. Rhode)..... 1,500

61st-st., 73 ft w of Loomis, s f, 48x124 ft. Oct. 13 (Wm. D. Sager to Saml. Hails)..... 1,500

Lawndale-av., 495 ft s of Winter, e f, 96x165 ft. Nov. 1 (Geo. W. Cass to Wm. Frink)..... 3,400

Western-av., 200 ft n of Harrisch-st., w f, 25x 126½ ft. Oct. 15 (Samuel Hails to Wm. D. Sager)..... 8,500

N. Central Park-av., 150 ft s of Prince-st., e f, 25x124 ft. Nov. 9 (J. Bruhimann to E. Schanzenbach)..... 1,400

Ellis-av., 98½ ft s of 65th-st., e f, 50x125½ ft. July 13 (C. Fairman to M. J. Fairman)..... 3,500

Madison-av., 295½ ft s of 63d-st., e f, 50x165 ft. Oct. 11 (W. F. Corbin to J. L. Corbin)..... 10,000

Cheltenham-pl., 200 ft s w of Coles-av., s e f, 50x97 ft. Oct. 28 (W. J. Corbin to J. S. Corbin)..... 5,000

6th-av., 62 ft e of 66th-st., e f, 25x125 ft. Nov. 15 (A. A. Oberlind to J. E. Rosen)..... 1,200

N. Market-st., 316 ft s of North-av., w f, 25x 102¾ ft. Sept. 29 (Master in Chancery to L. Q. Shaw)..... 1,329

Same property as above, Oct. 1 (L. Q. Shaw to John Kaiser)..... 1,800

Madison-av., s w cor of 87th-st., e f, and w of 45x175 ft. Aug. 29 (Edward K. Boyd to Jules Racine)..... 35,000

Laflin-st., bet 68th and 69th, w f, 27½x124 ft. Nov. 9 (D. North to David Moore)..... 1,850

N. Market-st., 291 ft s of North-av., w f, 50x 100¾ ft. Nov. 9 (J. Kaiser to Alexian Brothers)..... 4,000

N. Franklin-st., 316 ft s of North-av., e f, 25x 102¾ ft. Nov. 9 (H. Wagner to same)..... 3,200

Greene-st., s e cor of 74th, w f, 125x132 ft. Oct. 13 (D. and J. Cooper to C. L. Thayer)..... 1,850

Kedzie-av., 125 ft s of 19th-st., e f, 25x125 ft. Nov. 7 (E. J. and P. S. Amick to H. Pearl)..... 5,000

Ogden-av., s e cor of Congress-st., triangle of 170x118x124½ ft. Nov. 7 (Le Grand W. Perce to Wm. W. Margardt Jr.)..... 120,000

Premises No. 705 Melrose-st., Sept. 3 (C. Kaiser to W. Olszack)..... 1,075

Commercial-av., 148 ft n of 51st-st., e f, 25x 121½ ft. Sept. 30 (E. Allyn to J. L. Crawford)..... 1,000

Commercial-av., adj above, 25x121½ ft. Oct. 4 (E. J. Kemble to E. C. Kemble)..... 1,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

Und ¼ of 122 lots in Mills & Vesey's Gladstone Park Add., June 9 (A. C. Mills to Wm. H. Vesey)..... 37,600

Blk. 51 in w ½ Sec. 5, 36, 13. Nov. 1 (H. Butcher to E. F. Faden)..... 8,648

Lots 6 to 9, Lauerman's sub., w ½ sec 25, 42, 13. Oct. 31 (M. C. Lauermann to School Sisters of St. Francis)..... 20,000

Lots 5 to 26, Blk 3, all lots Householders' Add to Morton Park. Oct. 24 (S. A. Connell to M. D. Hathaway)..... 20,500

Blk 1 in Oakwood Park, in Sec. 18, Hanover. Oct. 28 (Hunter & Hart to G. F. Lord et al.)..... 16,000

Lot 4 s ½ of 3 and n ½ of 5, blk 3, Lay & L's s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 13 (P. G. Kutz to E. B. Mitchell)..... 9 000

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE ON THE installment plan an easy seller at which agents are making big money. Something new and absolutely non-competitive. Salary or commission. Belford Publishing Co., 350-356 Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW YORK, OCT. 6, 1892.—A John L. Stoddard's "Portfolio of Photographs" is the most interesting volume of the kind I have yet met with. Chauncey M. Depew. Call on H. Dilkes, 315 Wabash-av.

A GENT WANTED—REAL ESTATE—TO RETAIL a Prescott sub., sec. 27, 39, 14, consisting of 73 acres. Prescott Bath-Room, 101 S. Desplaines-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 ..... O. Krayssler.
Cor. 31st ..... W. H. Hosey.
Cor. 35th ..... C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood ..... F. W. Harlburt.
4300 ..... T. N. Jamieson.
4307 ..... Edwin Love.

HALSTED STREET—
3903 ..... A. J. Kettering.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ..... Mrs. A. Reichel.
Cor. 31st ..... W. K. Forsyth.
3160 ..... H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th ..... B. Nisgemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th ..... C. Wright.
Cor. 55th ..... C. E. Reiss.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ..... E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th ..... T. H. McInnerny.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
1923 ..... A. & R. Simms.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wallace ..... J. P. Forbrich.
Cor. Wentworth ..... H. P. Braun.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th ..... A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th ..... Schmidt & Fischer.
Cor. 19th ..... E. A. Holroyd.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ..... O. F. Schmidt.
4005 ..... C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Wabash ..... A. E. Silverthorn.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
1054 ..... T. G. Secord.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ..... J. & W. E. Holland.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ..... O. F. Schmidt & Co.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ..... I. W. Blood.

WEST DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 ..... Henry Schmitt.

INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ..... F. Eiterman.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
597 ..... J. S. Scott.
5022 ..... G. F. Sorrow.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ..... L. Woltersdorf.

LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ..... R. T. Sills.
2114 ..... W. W. Thumser.
2061 ..... M. H. Watson.

MADISON STREET—
304 ..... H. F. Bann.
976 ..... Dell & Co.
2944 ..... Passaic Pharmacy
573 ..... F. P. Thayer.
786 ..... W. Grain.
926 ..... K. McLennon.
1049 ..... MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento ..... F. Foster.
Cor. Homan ..... L. P. Kotz.
1971 ..... M. H. Watson.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 ..... Ford's Pharmacy.
465 ..... Henry Schroeder.
675 ..... E. W. B. Meinung.
1216 ..... Moyen Bros.

FULLERTON AVENUE—
245 ..... A. W. Brewerton.

OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ..... F. F. Seville.
475 ..... F. J. Knowles

TWELFTH STREET—
422 ..... T. B. Behrens.

VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Latin ..... W. T. Mason.
Cor. Leavitt ..... Dr. Hutton.
Cor. Francisco ..... F. H. Kellett.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ..... Adams street Pharmacy.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th ..... A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ..... R. H. Hanke.

NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland ..... A. M. Reis.

CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut ..... Wyeth Bros.
Cor. Division ..... E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe ..... R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue ..... Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center ..... C. B. Olde.
Cor. Webster ..... Frank Schrage.
Cor. Fullerton ..... C. H. Falkham.
Cor. Diversey ..... C. L. Feldkamp.
1404 ..... C. S. Wells.
Cor. Halsted ..... Baker & Mason.

RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... C. A. Storer & Co.

WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak ..... H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie ..... Dinet & Delfosse.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. of Graceland ..... E. J. Fischer.

STATE STREET—
292 ..... M. K. Dorsey.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ..... Henry Schaller.
1152 ..... R. L. Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton ..... L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE ..... H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK ..... E. T. Head. P. M.
ENGLEWOOD, 6624 and Wentworth-av. ..... H. J. Houghton.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FEMALE PUG, answers to name of "Topsy"; last seen Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., corner N. Clark and Erie-sts.; liberal reward. GEORGE CASTLE, Olympic Theater.

LOST—TUESDAY, NEAR 47TH-ST. AND WENTworth-av., buffalo robe, horse blanket, and medicine marked "Dr. Egan." Reward at 338 61st-st., Englewood.

LOST—SHOPPING BAG, BLACK, BET DEARborn-av. and Chestnut and Chicago-ave.; by way Clark-st. Liberal reward. MRS. SINKIPSON, 209 Dearborn-av.

LOST—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND EARRING GOing from State to Adams. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 163 State-st., Room 59.

LOST—LOYAL LEGION: INSIGNIA. FINDER suitably rewarded. LEROY STEWARD. 109 Wabash.

LOST—TUESDAY, NOV. 8, A PAIR OF GOLD bracelets; reward. P. H., 43 Wabash-av.

WILL LADY WHO PICKED UP GOLD WATCH and chain at State and Washington-sts. please return to 93 W. Lake-st., and receive liberal reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE female face, on men's cheeks above the beard line, eyebrows, neck, chin, nose, between the eyebrows, moles, warts, and all facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, or injury by the electric needle operation. Dr. KAY, New York Electrolysis Institute, 111 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Book and consultation free; a cure guaranteed. Hours, 9 to 4; Sundays, 10 to 1.

PERSONAL—L. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 1,000 Masonic Temple; specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER BY YOUNG man with business experience; will give best city reference and bond for any amount required. Address P 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND Cashier, by young man with ten years' experience; quick and accurate; best city references and bond if required. Address P 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, with good city references, would like a position as clerk in grocery store; can give city reference; salary, moderate. Address K M 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FROM Ohio East; writes a good hand and is qualified for most any business either in or out doors. Address P 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 25; 2 years as bookkeeper for a large paint house of this city; no objection to leaving city; A1 references Address P 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 25 years; as bookkeeper or invoice clerk; also French or German correspondent. A1 references. Address P 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY UNIVERSITY GRADuate in office or wholesale house; furnish good references. Address Z 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper position with wholesale house; reference unquestionable. K K 126 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; no salary expected; some experience; best references. Address P 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN OF EXperience in law, real estate, or commercial agency office. Highest references. Address Z 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer or general office work. Address Z 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; A1 city references. Z 132, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESman desires position; good references from leading city houses. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JEWELER; GENeral workman and first-class jobber; would prefer to go West; best of references. Z 110, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MIDDLEaged English coachman; one who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness and good, careful driver; 16 years' experience in the business; single; no family; first-class city and good city references. Address Z 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; CARE of horses, furnace, or at anything by a steady, reliable, elderly man; want good home; city reference. Address Z 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS A position as coachman or gardener; wife as cook or second girl; references. Address Z 135, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman with good references. Apply at 159 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swedish single young man

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$23 Austin-av., southeast corner Page, 2-story house and lot for $2,500; this is cheap; with a little paint and putty will rent for $300 a year quickly. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—N. E. Hoyne-av. and Congress-st. 132 or 172 feet; yes, the new elevated railroad; fine location for stores and flats. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—HERMOSA LOT, NEAR GRANT AND Humboldt-avs., $400; $15 down, balance $10 a month. Address Z 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON LINE METROPOLITAN Elevated, $450 cash. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK IS BETWEEN Buena and Argyle Parks; North Clark st. cars will take you to Wilson-av.; the entrance; the trees are out in all their autumn glory; have old colonial house, 100 feet ground, $13,150; another will be finished soon at about $7,275; will furnish lot and money to build, you to furnish plans; 6 per cent interest, no brokerage, and only charge interest as money is paid out to contractors, on payment from $1,000 to $1,500 down, balance monthly; this is the only subdivision ever laid out in the City of Chicago; macadamized streets and alleys, cement sidewalks, sewers in alleys, sewers flushed every 24 hours; 150 varieties of trees and shrubs used for circular. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—CORNER WELLS AND PEARSON-sts., 50x100, with brick imp. We want an offer. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAVENSWOOD—ONE GREAT BARgain; large, handsome modern house; brick basement; choice lot; only $4,000, $500 cash; balance to suit. J. A. WILTENS, 409 Opera-House Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 818 RUSH-ST., 28X104, WITH 3-story basement and attic brick building; price $10,000; a good investment. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FRAME FLATS, SOUTH OF Division-st.; rents $700 per year; price $4,000; easy terms. K W 119, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NEAR UNIVERSITY—Large, roomy brick residence, 10 rooms, all improvements; electric light; well shaded grounds; 125x200 feet, corner; east and south front; an ideal home; immediate possession; terms to suit. OWNER, 809 Ashland Block, Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN OAK PARK River Forest, and vicinity; lots $13 per foot and upwards; houses $2,500 and upwards; easy terms. SMITH & JUNE, R. 44, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $2,300 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $400; $6 cash and $6 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Rogers Park, 100x150, on Sherwin-av., near Birchwood Station; $32 a foot; cement ridewalks laid. Address Z 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ANY REASONABLE OFFER; COR. lot in Austin, near Central-av., Division-st. R. 61, Borden Blk.

FOR SALE—MAPLE-AV., NEAR CHAIN, EVANston, 115 ft.; $1,000 cash, $4,000 on or before 5 years. E. L. STEWART & CO., 10-0 Ashland Block.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BANKRUPT SALE ON ACCOUNT of Cleveland's election; fine residence in Ohio; cost $48,000; will take $10,000 cash. M. H. BUCKLEY, 1-06 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HAVE YOU A BUSINESS LOT worth $50,000 or $60,000 that you will sell and make a 99-year 6 per cent lease or a fee for sale? TOWNSEND SMITH, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—5 PER CENT FEE INSIDE; ANY SIZE; might consider 4½ per cent. V 31, Tribune.

WANTED—FARM; MUST BE A BARGAIN; GIVE full particulars. Address P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOCATION FOR FACTORY, WITH good R R advantages. Address Z 140, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL MD'S'E; WILL exchange for real estate and money. Box 295, Frankfort, Ind.

EXCHANGE—"PACKING-HOUSE COMPLETE: Location, lowest cost $50,000; goes at $30,000; clear; take Chicago lots or farming land. Address Z 156, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—MODERN BRICK HOUSES—WEST Side, for good farm. J. C. KURTZ, 817 Chamber Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSIness, paying $10,000 per year, for a fine farm or well-rented business property in any small city. Address P 67, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT AND CASH AND stock in mdse. for nice cottage in county seat town in Illinois, Indiana, or Iowa. Room 56, 126 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—NO. 135 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Brick stores and flats for Hyde Park vacant and cash. 342 East 44th-st. Owner and builder.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE IN 2 6-ROOM FLATS ON Parker-av., 50-foot lot; $5,500; equity $3,500; want house and lot or two vacant lots west of Garfield Park, between Lake and Harrison. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FT. ON ELLIS-AV., NEAR 47th-st., for a 2 or 3 flat building near L. C. or L. P. road. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF CLOAKS, BOOTS and shoes for Western farm. Address Z 103, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR Wisconsin, Iowa, or Dakota farm. Z 102, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW ON HAND to loan in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate, at lowest rates. We make a specialty of building loans. Call for our terms before making your loans. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 14 La Salle-st.

P. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-st., loan money in Chicago real estate at lowest current rates; building loans made.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 WASHINGTON-ST., have money to loan in sums to suit; capital sum of $3,000 to loan at once on city or improved suburban.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 115 and 119 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates; building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone M. 424.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS on Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE J. H. WHITEHEAD & CO., 71 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

PRIVATE PARTY HAS $1,000 TO $7,000 TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. Z 146, Tribune office.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 73 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at low rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS at 6 per cent upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 1610, 100 Washington-st.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—$40,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON CORner north of 13th-st.; worth $160,000; will pay 6 per cent and 2 per cent commissions. P 144, Tribune.

WANTED TO BORROW—ON IMPROVED PROperty, five sums of $4,000 each; only principals need answer. Address Z 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT $100,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON improved South Side worth $225,000; one or more years. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$10,000 UPWARD TO LOAN, 5½ PER CENT, on improved realty; commission only 1½ per cent. Address Y 30, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and ware house receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First door above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building. 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., or 881 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payments. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st. Room 9

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122-124 Washington st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. WM. H. THRASHER, Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—7-year-old stock in Dearborn Savings, Loan, and Building Association. FRED P. HOPKINS, 173 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 148 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collateral.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, AND TONTINE POLICIES purchased at highest cash prices. Loans on same negotiated at reasonable rates. CROSBY & BARTLING, 605-606 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

LOANS ON DIAMONDS AND OTHER COLlateral. W. D. ANDERSON & CO., Room 303, 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, ETC. People's Loan Co., Room 10, 11 Unity Building.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, central business corner, 12,000 square feet and other down town property. PAGE, 119 Dearborn

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

251 25TH-ST.—FINE STONE FRONT HOUSE; elegant new furniture and first-class table; call and get your choice of rooms for the winter; parlor for man and wife.

120 33D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent their elegantly furnished front parlor with excellent home table; every convenience.

220 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—ONE LARGE, NICE front room, with good board; reasonable.

242 MICHIGAN-AV., BLOCK SOUTH OF AUDItorium—Desirable furnished room; best table board; references exchanged.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front alcove, also other rooms to rent, with board.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL PARLOR and other front rooms; board optional.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE FRONT AND REAR rooms; superior table; choice location.

2246 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms for young men, with board.

2246 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms with board; private family.

2436 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms to rent; excellent table.

2439 PRAIRIE-AV.—THE DACOTA FAMILY Cafe, fine rooms, excellent table, rates reasonable.

2457 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALcove; also other rooms; board if desired.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—2 LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished rooms, 1, 2, 3 story, south and east exposure, suitable for parties willing to pay for first-class accommodations; excellent table.

2947 CALUMET-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT room or small room; private family.

2948 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD AND HANDSOME-ly furnished front alcove room, with modern improvements, in private family; terms reasonable.

3030 GROVELAND-AV.—LARGE NICELY FURnished front alcove room; also 1 other room with board; 1 block from 31st-st. station, I. C. R. R., or Cottage Grove cable

3141 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two with or without board; price low if taken at once.

3146 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT PARlor and other very pleasant large rooms, excellent table, in Jewish family.

3338 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO COUPLES CAN SEcure superior accommodations in a private adult family.

3532 CALUMET-AV.—FOR RENT—ELEGANTly furnished rooms; board if desired.

3542 LAKE-AV.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room; also single room, near Douglas Station; table first-class.

3907 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, near the L road.

4553 WABASH-AV.—NEW BUILDING. LIGHT, heated rooms; very cheap; board $4.50.

4553 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFUL PARLORS IN new brown stone building; board $4.50.

5750 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board; near World's Fair.

1 DEAL HOME IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY FOR congenial matured couple; Calumet-av., near 32d-st.; every convenience; butler; barn; $25 per week; reference. Address Z 105, Tribune office.

SIDE ROOM NICELY FURNISHED, WITH Board, for $4; $48 per month; between Cottage Grove-av and Grand-blvd. Address V 158, Tribune.

"THE ALABAMA" FAMILY HOTEL, 80 BOWEN-av., near 41st-st. and Lake-av.

North Side.

67 RUSH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED, WELL heated double and single rooms; excellent board.

69 MAPLE-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be found at 69 Maple-st.; references required.

297 ERIE-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD TAble, dining room upstairs, everything first class.

326 LA SALLE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ALCOVE and other rooms; all modern conveniences.

348 CHICAGO-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, 348 with board; private family; references.

369 ELM-ST.—TO RENT—9 ELEGANT FRONT rooms, looking on Dearborn-av., in private family with board; reference required.

385 E. ONTARIO-ST., SEVERAL GENTLEMEN can find good board and nicely furnished steam-heated rooms.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, and hall room, with board.

420 CENTER-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK.—South front alcove with excellent board.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, GOOD table; reasonable charge for winter.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AND WARM, BRIGHT CHEERY Rooms that will please you; general and special lists. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TACOma Bld. (free), for board and rooms.

FLORENCE COUNTRY HOME—CHEERFUL SOciety, music, pleasant rooms, etc.; terms most reasonable. Apply E. H. SHAW, Acme, Polk Co., Fla

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL — STATE-ST., FROM Archer-av. to 20th-st.—Steam heat, electric lights and bells, hot and cold water, rooms and suites, single or en suite, with or without board, $3 per week up; theater attached; most accessible from all parts of the city of any hotel. J. M. EVANS, Prop.

"CENTRAL HOUSE"—250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, quiet rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

HOTEL DREXEL—3958 DREXEL BLVD.—UNDER new management; a first call family house; six front rooms; moderate rates for the winter.

HOTEL WILLARD, 167-169 AND 169 WABASH-AV. Has new, modern, strictly first-class hotel; special rates to families and permanent guests.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 Madison-st.—Elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat, elevator; all modern conveniences; rates $1.

MT. VERNON EUROPEAN, 29 PLYMOUTH-place, block west Siegel-Cooper's. Fireproof; elevator, steam, baths; permanent guests a specialty; $5 to $7 a week. Respectable. Inspect.

WINDSOR HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. DEPOT, coming to Chicago is no more than to stop at the old long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop

WOODS HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat, elevator, baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ADjoining for gentleman and daughter in strictly private religious family comprising husband and wife only; influences and surroundings must be best; a select place for a permanent home desired; South side preferred; no flats, no boarders or other occupants; best of references required and given. Address, stating terms and particulars, Z 144, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WELL FURNISHED AND HEATED front room of good size with a pleasant outlook; also two smaller rooms; for three adults; references exchanged. Address, stating location, terms, etc., A 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS FOR TWO YOUNG gentlemen, private family preferred; south of 39th-st. east of Grand-blvd.; permanent. Address Z 142, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIvate family; best of references; walking distance. Address A 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN GERMAN-AMERICAN family north of Division-st. and east of Sedgwick. Address M. G. L., 220 Lincoln-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PLEASANT FAMILY; Fredertck, near Clark-st. Address BY 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND STEAM HEATED ROOM, BY SINgle gentleman; will pay $50. Address Z 157, Tribune office.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNEDY, 135 So. Clark-st., Chicago Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 100-page book free; mail 10c.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 272 W. Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—MRS. FOSTER, MOST celebrated astrologist and business clairvoyant known; tested by the nobility of Europe; 40 years' practice; consultation by mail, $1, stamp, and date of birth; hours, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., a few doors north of Madison-st.

PROF. TAYLOR, MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT, 3110 Cottage Grove-av. He uses no cards or devices of any kind in his profession, simply relying upon a power higher than human to tell you all your past, present, and future. He unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, and removes evil influences with this strange but wonderful power. All business sacred. Letter with $1 answered.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 FOR GOOD manufacturing business; must start at once; season for it. Address Z 114, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRUNSWICK-BALKE-Collender billiard table; monarch cushions; in fine shape; $150; great bargain. Address Z 116, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

12 BEAUTIFUL CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR 98c cents. Now is the time to have them taken for Christmas. Bring the children. Proofs shown. ROBINSON & ROE, 77 South Clark-st.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 168, Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—197 44TH-ST., JUST EAST OF Drexel-blvd.; 6 fine new 10-room houses; newly furnished; can be had during the winter at a very low rental by the right parties; full particulars at the house or by calling on or addressing the WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (Former offices Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—10 BRYANT-AV., MODERN HOUSE, 11 rooms, bath, etc.; Cottage Grove-av. and two blocks from 39th-st. car line; 9 rooms, nearly new; one lease to good tenant; $35 per month. REA & CO., 51 Rookery.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM JAN. 1 OR MAY 1, to Nov. 1, '93, an elegant new residence, 15 rooms, with stable, horses, carriages, etc., to right party; near Washington Park. REA & CO., 51 Rookery.

FOR RENT—MODERN 12-ROOM RESIDENCE, steam heat; large lot, with shade trees; elegant location; convenient to Hyde Park and South Park stations, I. C. R. R. CHAS. H. KNAPP, 200 Dearborn-st., Room 1330.

TO RENT—NO. 1813 INDIANA-AV., FURnished or unfurnished, for 1, 2, or 3 years. Also furnished house on Michigan-blvd., near 26th-st. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—VERY FINE FURNISHED HOUSE near 18th-st., on Michigan-av. DUTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR RENT — 12-ROOM MODERN BRICK house, 40 Rose-st., east of Prairie; furnished; one year or longer. F. M. FARGO, 116 Market-st.

CALL, SEND, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE FOR printed list. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Former Offices of Turner & Bond.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 9 ROOMS, $675, on Prairie-av., near 24th-st.; also other desirable locations. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

HOUSES AND FLATS FURNISHED AND UNfurnished near Jackson Park and all parts of the city. H. G. KRESS & CO., R. 305 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Modern 2-story brick house. 102 25th-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT 54 ST. CLAIR-ST. Modern, 11-room, east front residence; key at 380 Ontario-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD MODERN HOUSES: $660, $40, and $25. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 11-ROOM brick, modern house, Adams-st., near Wood. S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 40.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLAT 409 SEDGWICK-ST...$25 MO. 11-room house, Englewood.....$20 mo. 8-room house, Wilmette.....$25 mo. 8-room flat, 6438 Stewart-av.....$25 mo. F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES DURING World's Fair. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., Tel. main 4480. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICK FLATS, 5 beautiful arch stone entrances, 6 and 7 rooms and bath each; stable rear each flat; best in Chicago for the price; $19; 10 trains daily; fare 4 cts; agent on premises, cor. Union-av., formerly Winter-st., and 50th-st. Call as once before all are taken. H. G. KRESS & WANNER, 145 La Salle-st. Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—ATTENTION, RENTERS!—THIS IS your chance to secure elegant accommodations in a brand-new granite front apartment block at Englewood; privacy of trains and street-cars; only 30 minutes' ride; 3 flats left and we are bound to close them out quick; $10 flats for $25 and $20. W. F. STORRS, 305 Rookery.

TO RENT—"THE LANGLEY," 3731-3733 LANGley-av. 1 block from cable, 2 from I. C. R. R.—Elegant new flats, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, open ranges; rents moderate; between Cottage Grove-av and Grand-blvd. Address V 158, Tribune.

"THE ALABAMA" FAMILY HOTEL, 80 BOWEN-av., near 41st-st. and Lake-av.

North Side.

67 RUSH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED, WELL heated double and single rooms; excellent board.

69 MAPLE-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be found at 69 Maple-st.; references required.

297 ERIE-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD TAble, dining room upstairs, everything first class.

326 LA SALLE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ALCOVE and other rooms; all modern conveniences.

348 CHICAGO-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, 348 with board; private family; references.

369 ELM-ST.—TO RENT—9 ELEGANT FRONT rooms, looking on Dearborn-av., in private family with board; reference required.

385 E. ONTARIO-ST., SEVERAL GENTLEMEN can find good board and nicely furnished steam-heated rooms.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, and hall room, with board.

420 CENTER-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK.—South front alcove with excellent board.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, GOOD table; reasonable charge for winter.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AND WARM, BRIGHT CHEERY Rooms that will please you; general and special lists. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TACOma Bld. (free), for board and rooms.

FLORENCE COUNTRY HOME—CHEERFUL SOciety, music, pleasant rooms, etc.; terms most reasonable. Apply E. H. SHAW, Acme, Polk Co., Fla

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL — STATE-ST., FROM Archer-av. to 20th-st.—Steam heat, electric lights and bells, hot and cold water, rooms and suites, single or en suite, with or without board, $3 per week up; theater attached; most accessible from all parts of the city of any hotel. J. M. EVANS, Prop.

"CENTRAL HOUSE"—250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, quiet rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

HOTEL DREXEL—3958 DREXEL BLVD.—UNDER new management; a first call family house; six front rooms; moderate rates for the winter.

HOTEL WILLARD, 167-169 AND 169 WABASH-AV. Has new, modern, strictly first-class hotel; special rates to families and permanent guests.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 Madison-st.—Elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat, elevator; all modern conveniences; rates $1.

MT. VERNON EUROPEAN, 29 PLYMOUTH-place, block west Siegel-Cooper's. Fireproof; elevator, steam, baths; permanent guests a specialty; $5 to $7 a week. Respectable. Inspect.

WINDSOR HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. DEPOT, coming to Chicago is no more than to stop at the old long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop

WOODS HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat, elevator, baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week $4 up.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE HARVARD, 5714 AND 5716 Washington-av., two blocks from South Park Station or Illinois Central railroad and 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair grounds, handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, and electric light; filtered water; new building and new furniture; inspection invited. A. V. LEE, Proprietor.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOM OR SUITE, nicely furnished, half block from I. C. two from cable cars; all modern conveniences; references. 3528 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR (BAY WINDOW AND grate) and bed-room off, furnished new in private family; 20 minutes out on the South Side; two blocks from train; very desirable. Z 166, Tribune.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ALcove; also suite; with private bath; a delightful home for 2 or 3 gentlemen; would board; references. 2259 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM; CLEAN; modern conveniences; with or without board, in refined private family, to one or two gentlemen who would appreciate a good home. K 12, Tribune.

TO RENT—2910 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D (REAR) front, very large room, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen or married couple; other rooms.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN CAN FIND AT 3 AND 5 E. Washington-st. strictly first-class accommodations at low prices; two blocks from Palmer House; steam heat.

TO RENT—1905 MICHIGAN-AV., REASONABLE, nicely furnished front room, with or without board; private family.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BACK PARLOR, UNfurnished, heated, and board if desired; reasonable terms. Address 3420 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—4246 WABASH-AV., A FURNISHED front bedroom for 3 gentlemen, with bath, gas, and furnace heat.

TO RENT—186 BOWEN-AV.—FINE ROOMS, NEW house; private family; Illinois Central, Drexel-blvd., and cable cars; very reasonable.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, steam heat and all comforts. 5656 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; steam heat, bath; every convenience. 1250 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, beautifully furnished and located; also single room; heated; desirable. 1934 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4128 DREXEL-BLVD., ELEGANT apartments to first-class parties.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM; FURnished. $1 a. 10th-st., flat 4.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, MODern, top flat, 4338 Wabash. MRS. GILBERT.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN, 1925 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3334 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, large and small; references.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; BOARD if desired. 1903 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room. 189 25th-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2 COMFORTABLE ROOMS, $6 AND $6 per month. 3020 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO other rooms; conveniences. 409 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family to lady employed down-town during day. References. 703 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FUR. FRONT PARLOR, steam heat and use of bath; front Union Park; 5 Warren. Flat 14.

North Side.

TO RENT—171 DEARBORN-AV., FIRST FLAT—Small private family will rent large parlors; also small room to party of gentlemen; or will rent rooms separately; plenty of closet room.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SINGLE AND SUITES OF rooms in the newly appointed Granada Hotel, cor. Rush and Ohio; walking distance; rates reasonable.

TO RENT—182 EUGENIE-ST.—2 OR 4 ROOMS furnished for light housekeeping to a quiet couple without children; very reasonable.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 292 AND 294 E. Erie-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN central location, $2.50 to $6 a week. Waters Hotel, 100 N. Clark.

TO RENT—291 ONTARIO-ST.—BEAUTIFULLY furnished large and small rooms; running water; reference.

TO RENT—AT 29 GOETHE-ST.—NICE LARGE front room; reasonable to desirable party.

TO RENT—71 N. CLARK; 2 CONNECTING FRONT rooms; 2 or 4 gents; Pittsburgers preferred.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS; BRICK house fronting Lincoln Park. 753 North Clark.

TO RENT—255 OHIO-ST., 3D FLAT—PLEASANT furnished front room; steam; private family.

TO RENT—289A HURON, COR. STATE. WARM, neatly furnished room; modern conveniences.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SEE OUR SELECT GUARANTEED list of furnished rooms and flats. Rooms steam-heat, gas, etc.; $2 a week. The Accommodation Co., Room 609, 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELECTION OVER YOU CAN CHANGE 4 rooms any location; rent $10. Kental, 54, 94 La Salle.

TO RENT—LIST ROOMS; NO CHARGE UNTIL rented. M. V. BUCK, 215 Dearborn-st., Room 1006.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORES IN THE NEW "Toledo" Building, n. e. cor. 57th and Dearborn-sts.; fine opening for druggist, grocery, or market. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT FROM Jan. 1 in the Chicago Dry Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st., and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st.; good light, high ceiling, steam heat, and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—2 "DAYLIGHT" STORES, 74 AND 76 26th-st. (between Indiana and Prairie-avs.); each, on corner of alley and 20x80 in size; steam heat; fine location for grocery, market, or druggist. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT; large space, ground floor; central location, down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 3307 COTTAGE Grove-av.; rent reasonable to responsible party only. B. F. Tobin Estate, office in building.

TO RENT—FREE UNTIL DEC. 1; STORE 1425 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET, BET. RANdolph and Washington. 204, 167 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST., BET. Randolph and Washington. 204, 167 Dearborn.

West Side.

FOR RENT — LODGING-HOUSE — 12 WALDOst., near Desplaines, 3-story and basement brick store with 8 rooms over; reasonable rent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE OFFICE IN SUITE OF 3 large, or desk-room, with all modern improvements, reception-room, stenographer, telephone, etc. Apply 418 Manhattan Bldg.

TO RENT—PLEASANT PRIVATE OFFICE OR desk-room, with use of law library in same office. Suite 93, 90 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED suite of offices in the Monadnock Block. Apply to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE OFFICES AND SLEEPing room, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO PRIVATE OFFICES WITH REception room. Room 29, 116 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy st.; good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON

ALLEY "L" FINANCES.

WHAT THE COMPANY WILL DO WITH THE NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

An Extension to Be Built to Englewood and Also to the World's Fair Grounds—The Latter to Be a Three-Track Structure—Expensive Terminals Required at Jackson Park—Railroads Not Prepared to Form a New Combination—Other Railway News.

In a communication to the *Railroad Gazette* a correspondent states that articles which recently appeared in several papers regarding a recent notice convening a meeting of stockholders of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit railroad company to pass upon a proposed issue of $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds to cover the construction of the second division of the road show a misconception concerning the original issue of bonds. The mortgage of the first section was made to cover an issue of $7,500,000 of 5 per cent bonds, which have been issues only on engineers' estimates of work done and material furnished by the company which undertook the construction of the road. Both mortgage and bonds relate wholly and solely to the first section of the road, extending from Van Buren street to Sixty-seventh street, a distance of about eight miles, in the City of Chicago. Under the power conferred upon the trustee that part of the originally projected line running through the alley between Van Buren and Congress has been postponed or abandoned and the line actually commences at Congress street. That part of the section extending from Sixty-third to Sixty-seventh street has also been held in abeyance; but enough bonds of the original issue have been reserved to complete the road to Sixty-seventh street whenever that may become desirable. The remainder of the original issue of $7,500,000 of bonds has been devoted exclusively to the first section, which is substantially completed to Sixty-third street and fully equipped for operation.

The second division includes not only that part of the road running from the south line between Prairie and Calumet avenues to Jackson Park, but also an extension from the junction of Sixty-third street with Prairie and Calumet avenues westward to Englewood, and it is to cover the construction of this second division that the additional issue of $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, upon the second division only, has been called for. In anticipation of such an issue a large amount of work has been done upon that part of the second division in order that the road may be finished to Jackson Park in time for the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition and may reap the benefit of that traffic.

Most of the criticism has been directed to the fact that the second section is to be bonded for as much per mile as was the first. It should be borne in mind that while the first division is a double track line that part of the second lying between Jackson Park and the junction with the first division is to be a three-track structure. The cost of adequate terminals to handle the traffic of the World's Fair is also large, while large expenditures have to be made for bridges and viaducts over the Illinois Central tracks and surface railroad crossings on Sixty-third street, east of Englewood, which will bring the cost of construction quite up to that of the first division.

NOT READY FOR A NEW COMBINATION.

Meeting of the Committee on Agreement to Be Held Today.

The Committee of General Managers of the Western Roads appointed some time ago to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the existing Western traffic associations and to extend them over territory not now covered by any association reconvenes today at Chairman Midgley's office. At its last meeting about a month ago various propositions were considered, among them a plan by ex-Chairman Walker which provided for the establishment of a sort of clearing-house and the pooling of traffic; and another by Judge Springer, the outlines of which have already been published. These plans have virtually been rejected as being too cumbersome and impracticable and liable to bring the roads into conflict with the Inter-State law. Chairman Midgley's plan for a division of tonnage under the existing Western Traffic agreement is the only one that finds favor with managers. Chairman Midgley has elaborated the plan and will submit it to the meeting today. The impression prevails, however, that neither this nor any other plan will be adopted for the present, and that the committee will adjourn without taking any action. It is believed that more harm than good would be done by attempting to form a new agreement or combination at this time and that it is better to let well enough alone. The Western Freight Association, with Mr. Midgley in charge, is getting along as well as can be expected and accomplishes all that could be expected under existing conditions of any new association or combination. The only thing that might be attempted at present is the extension of the jurisdiction of the Western Freight Association over the Trans-Missouri Association.

Railroad Notes.

Samuel Goodman has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence line of the New York Central. He will have full charge of the freight traffic of the line with headquarters at Grand Central Station, New York City.

The Illinois Central railroad company gives notice that on account of labor troubles at New Orleans all freight for that point locally, or to be there delivered to connecting lines, will be received by it only at owner's risk, subject to decline. Notice will be given of the removal of restrictions.

C. S. Mellen, formerly Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, has been elected Second Vice-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company. His office will be at New Haven, and he will have general charge of the company's traffic of all classes hereafter.

W. E. Keepers, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central railroad company, gives notice that owing to the impending close of navigation no more freight should be received for lake shipment without first communicating with his office for the purpose of ascertaining whether the boats can take it.

At a meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association held at Chairman Shaw's office in "The Rookery" yesterday the Chicago and Grand Trunk gave notice that where the Chicago and Alton makes a higher rate than its regular percentage basis it will allow that company the excess over the regular scale basis in addition to its proportion of the authorized scale basis.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway company for September, 1892, were $1,875,-030; operating expenses, $1,036,032; net profits, $746,998. In September, 1891, the net profits were $825,240. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1892, the gross earnings were $15,314,002; operating expenses, $9,141,338; net profits, $5,572,414. For the corresponding period last year the net profits were $5,152,786, an increase of $409,627.

"Obey" in the Marriage Service.

At the recent General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church at Westminster, England, the word "obey" was stricken out of the marriage service. This certainly is an indication of a liberal turn of mind, and as such should be recognized; but after all it is an idle sort of a compliment to the women to strike the word "obey" out of the service while the practical necessity of subservience on the part of wife to husband remains, as it will remain so long as the economic dependence of women upon men continues. The husband is very little indebted to the words of the marriage service for his headship of the household.

It is because he feeds and clothes his wife and has the veto power over all her wishes so far as they involve the expenditure of a dime that he is master. It was a graceful and suitable thing for the English Methodists to strike the word "obey" out of the marriage ritual, but nationalism will do more—it will strike the necessity of obedience out of the married state and put an end to sexual servility in, or out of matrimony. It seems to us that, however women can afford to differ about other things, they should all agree in being nationalists and in praying for the coming of the day when they shall receive the freedom of the Nation.—*New Nation.*

The Styx of Politics.

We never use Salt River now as once we used to do,
As haven for the candidates whose ballots were too few—
So many Democratic hulks now rot along its shore
That navigation has been closed and there's no room for more.
We have a more convenient way of hiding them from sight,
So when the smoke of battle clears from the elective fight
We get them round the great tureen in sad and tearful group,
And, while the band plays "Boom-de-ay," we drop them "in the soup."
—*Capt. Jack Crawford.*

$250,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS,
ISSUED BY THE
CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY CO.
OF THE
CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
MATURING 1916.

Interest semi-annually—New York or Chicago. POPULATION OF CITY, 100,000. This company has no competition, owns and operates 55 miles of road all under electrical equipment. ANNUAL PASSENGER RECEIPTS, $425,000. These bonds offer a safe investment, and we invite the attention of conservative investors. Our special circular mailed upon application.

Price, 96½ and Interest.

GEO. A. LEWIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
132 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

CHANGE IN INSPECTION RULES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of
RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held Oct. 18, 1892, it was

ORDERED, That Rule 2 establishing grades of spring wheat for the Inspection Department of the City of Chicago, be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard spring wheat.

ORDERED, That said Rule 2 be, and the same is hereby further amended by inserting therein the following:

No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat must be Northern grown spring wheat, sound and well cleaned, and must contain not less than 50 per cent of the hard varieties of spring wheat.

ORDERED FURTHER: That Rule 7 of the rules establishing grades for said department be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Rule 7—The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats until the fifteenth day of August; of rye until the first day of September; of wheat until the first day of November; and of barley until the first day of May of each year.

This change shall be construed as establishing new grades for the time specified, to conform to the existing grades of grain in all particulars, excepting the distinctions hereby established between the new and the old crop, and shall apply to grain inspected from store for two months after the times respectively above specified.

ORDERED: That these amendments take effect on and after the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1892.

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS,
J. C. WILLIS,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.
J. H. PADDOCK, Secy.

MONEY LOANED
BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO MORTGAGES
ON LIBERAL TERMS
TO BORROWERS OF GOOD CREDIT.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL APPLICATIONS.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,
STOCK BROKERS
And Dealers in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
We carry securities on margins and
Loan money on approved collaterals.

La Grange Land Association,
Capital, $2,000,000.
20,000 Shares, $100 Each.
Chicago Title & Trust Co., Trustee.
The Trustee signs and issues the certificates of shares and receives and disburses money.
The shares are a choice investment for large or small amounts. Controls 80,000 front feet choice residence land, costing less than $10 per foot, which can be retailed at $30 per foot and upwards. Buildings to be erected for income will yield a regular income on entire investment. Shares costing $100 will not be sold by holders for less than $300 at the end of two years. Any one who will investigate the property and the details will become convinced of this result.
For full particulars apply to the agents,
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.
H. N. COOPER & CO., 100 Washington-st.

WALKER & WRENN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.
225 La Salle-st.

BREESE & CUMMINGS
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Stocks and Bonds listed in New York, Chicago, Boston, or Philadelphia; bought, sold, or carried on margin.
Commission Orders in Grain and Provisions.

LOANS
On Improved Chicago City Real Estate, in large and small amounts promptly made at 6, 6½ AND 7 PER CENT.
BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
No delay—Funds on hand.
LOEB & GATZERT
125 LA SALLE-ST.

LOANS
ON REAL ESTATE, INCLUDING
BUILDING LOANS,
Made Promptly at Current Rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Expensive Dish.

Vitellius had one dish which cost 1,000 sesterces, over $40,000.

EXCESSIVE DULLNESS.

STOCK SPECULATION COMPLETELY OVERSHADOWED BY POLITICS.

Prices Were Lower—A Sharp Rally in Leading Speculative Commodities on the Board of Trade Followed by Realizing Sales and a Partial Loss of the Advance—Grain Shows an Improvement at the Close While Provisions Were a Trifle Lower.

It needs but a single word to describe the condition of the market yesterday; the market was dull. The dullness was more intense than anything that the trading has exhibited in a long time before. It did not appear to be so much the result of any theoretical possibilities connected with the change of a national administration as it did the immediate physical effects on brokers and customers of having been up a large part of the night listening to election returns. Traders were tired and in no disposition to transact business. The surprise of the political result rather overshadowed interest in the movement of quotations. No one pretends that there is a particularly close relation between quotations in our local market and political policies, but at the same time the course of the market is likely to be more or less influenced in sympathy with the action of the New York Exchange. The election was plainly enough reflected on the tape which carried New York quotations. The average decline of some twenty-five speculative stocks in the New York market was about ¼ of a point. This included the trusts, which all declined more than the other stocks; without those the average decline was about ½ point.

There was hardly business enough yesterday on the local exchange to merit the name of a market. The tendency of prices for the street railway stocks was downward. Calumet Dock stock was decidedly heavy, the breweries were comparatively active at a shade lower quotations. Small trading in those few securities covered the whole day's operations.

West Chicago Street Railroad stock opened at 208 for the account, although there was no sale until after the first call. Offerings of the stock were light but orders to buy were lighter and quotations declined. At the close the stock was offered at 206 and 207 for the account. It was said that there were many orders in the market in the neighborhood of 205, but if there was those who had them were keeping quiet.

There was practically nothing done in North Side stock, but the market was rather heavier than for West Side. At the close the stock was offered at 260 for the account, with no bid.

The only sort of activity was in the brewery shares. Transactions reached about 1,000 shares. There seemed to be a demand for the stocks, but the supply was free enough and quotations sagged a little. Nearly every one on the floor seems to have confidence in ultimately higher prices for these securities, but there appears to be no special reason for their advance at the present time. There seems to be no likelihood of a dividend on the common stock of either of the companies until next spring, notwithstanding the present heavy earnings. Some traders profess to believe that there is a chance of the Milwaukee and Chicago common receiving a dividend in December, but that chance is probably small.

The action of Calumet Dock was one of the interesting features of the day. The stock sold down to 67 for the account and at the close only 68¼ was bid, which marked a fall of 2½ per cent points since the last sale. Calumet Dock has perhaps proved to be the most discouraging security on the list for speculators to handle. People who have made speculative purchases of it for a rise have invariably found as soon as anything like a satisfactory advance in quotations had been started there was always some one standing ready to unload all the stock the market would take. The speculators who have been hurt several times by such a proceeding are uncharitably inclined to assert that some of the officers of the company are prone to operate on the short side of the market with their holdings, but there is no evidence to warrant such statements. The fact does remain, however, that some one is always ready with an ample supply of stock to arrest a boom the moment that any pool or individual starts to put up the market.

Street's Stable Car stock continues steady at 30, although the market is almost lifeless. The preferred stock sold at 70. There were no sales of Chicago Packing and Provision stock. It was offered at 52. International Packing and Provision stock was rather heavy.

The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

2 W C St R R.....207 | 50 M & C Brw Co.. 35¾

SECOND CALL.

$9000 CCR Co 5-20 4½s 98 | $5000 NC St R SCom 5s 100¾

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 S W C L pfd..... 70 | 100 M & C B Co pfd.. 44
100 C B & M Co.....204¾ | 50 C St R R Co.....200¾
10 do.....45¾ | 150 W C S R R Co act. 208
100 C B & M Co.....39¾ | 60 do.....207
50 do act.....39¾

BONDS.

$10000 N C St R R Co 1m 5s.....100¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

25 Dia M Co, ll.....143 | 50 C & C C & D act... 67¾
42 Street's W C L.....30 | 50 do act.....67
50 W Chi St R R Co.....207 | 50 Mil & C B Co pd ac 43¾
50 C & C C & D, act.. 67½

BONDS.

$10000 Con Gas 5s.. 86¾ | $5000 C G L & C 5s 88¾
1000 do.....87

SALES AFTER CALLS.

185 C B & M Co pfd... 89 | 100 Chi Dock & Pro Co 47
50 C B & M Co.....39¾ | 150 M & C B Co pd ac 43¾
50 do act.....39¾

BONDS.

$2000 Con Gas 5s... 87 | $400 Chi B of T 5s..100
5000 C G L 5s.....99¾ | 1000 do.....100¾

Monday's New York bond quotations presented the peculiar record of Consumers' Gas 5s selling higher than the Gas Light and Coke 5s, although they were selling two points lower in our market. The Consumers' bonds there at 99½, while the Gas Light and Coke 5s sold at 90¾. The sale of Consumers' was of only $2,000 bonds, and perhaps the amount was the reason it did not attract the attention of the arbitrage houses. A reason for a portion of the difference in quotations between New York and Chicago lies in the fact, of course, that Chicago bond transactions carry interest, while the New York bond sales are flat.

The commercial paper market is excellent. Sales of paper in considerable amounts are made to local banks, which indicates that the tightness of the money market has been painted in rather too vivid colors by some of the bank officers or else the situation is quite uneven as between various localities. It is safe to say that much good paper is being sold at 6 per cent and taken by Chicago banks, and occasionally some goes as low as 5½ per cent.

The sterling market was heavy. Quotations for sight drafts declined particularly. The reason for this is the lower rate of discount in London. Money in the open market a few days ago was as 3 per cent there. It has now dropped to 2½. Sterling quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	483¼	486¼@488½
Actual	482	485
Documentary	482	485

Business was light at the banks yesterday. There was the usual amount of counter transactions following a holiday, but bank officers had little to do but discuss election returns. They found time, however, to insist that the money market is still decidedly firm.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 9.	*Nov. 2.*
New York	$177,325,071	$167,976,970
Chicago	23,578,000	21,215,918
Boston	11,578,740	28,885,153
Philadelphia		20,106,007
St. Louis	5,564,593	3,950,300
Baltimore	3,500,573	3,311,243
New Orleans	2,096,984	1,855,925

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, par to 25c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The market was in a whirl over the election this morning and the street was more engaged in figuring up returns than in doing stocks. Still there was a feverish anxiety on the part of many as to the effect of the election on stocks. The industrials were the first in interest, but the result of the first half hour's work certainly brought but little comfort to the bears. The tip had been given out that Cordage would tumble from 5 to 10 points. As a matter of fact it dropped ¾ to 13¾ on the opening and recovered at once to 13¾. Distillers and Cattle Feeders sold 1¼ to 65 and then went up to 65¾ in the early trading. Chicago Gas fell ¾ to 97¾ and rebounded to 98¾. In Sugar the attack was more successful for the moment. The first quotation was 2 full points off from Monday's closing, and the recovery only ⅜. In Sugar and Cordage it was thought the tariff changes would be to their disadvantage. There was little doing in the railway list. As a rule it was dull and practically weaker. St. Paul, however, was a notable exception, as it advanced 1 to 81¾ on London and general buying. The traders took advantage of the momentary sentiment of the market and raided it in all directions, and by noon values were 1 to 1½ lower, showed losses down nearly the whole list of ½ to 1¾. The drop in silver of a full point to 84¼ was due to the well-known opinion of Mr. Cleveland to free coinage. Up to 1 o'clock no large amount of long stock was discovered as coming out, and there was a notable absence of big men on the street. The market was purely and simply a small traders' affair, and its course only made a temporary and very limited short interest, which may be driven to cover at any moment. The bears continued pounding until they had Sugar down 3¼, Lead 2¾, General Electric 1⅞, Whisky 2¾, and Cordage 1. Gen. Cheetham was a disposition to cover, and toward the close partial recoveries were made. But the bearish sentiment was still pronounced. New England was the weak point among the railways and drifted off 1¼ to 43¾, while the rest of the list, with the exception of Western Union, was all weak. The latter advanced 1 on the expectation that the directors would declare the expected 10 per cent stock dividend.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 5@6; last loan at 6 and closing offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¾ for 60 days and 486¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 318,000 shares, including: Burlington, 4,500; Chicago Gas, 31,000; Distillers, 49,000; Erie, 5,400; General Electric, 4,800; Louisville and Nashville, 3,700; National Linseed, 6,300; New England, 17,000; Northern Pacific, 10,000; Reading, 36,000; St. Paul, 29,000; Sugar, 42,500; Union Pacific, 4,600; Western, 5,800.

Railway bonds were steady. The sales were $1,003,000. The changes either way, as a rule, were slight. Government bonds quiet and firm. State bonds steady.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Nov. 9*	*Closing Nov. 7*
Atchison	2,978	39½	38¾	39	39¾
Am. Cot. Oil	2,300	46¾	45	46¾	47
Do pfd	653	85½	84¾	85	86
Am. Sugar	44,970	110¾	105¾	109¾	111¾
Do pfd	1,300	103¾	103	102¾	103¾
A. D. T. Co	100	39¾	39½	39½	
Balt. & Ohio	1,400	94¾	94¾	94¾	
Central Pacific	100	29	29	29	
Can. Pac	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	
C., B. & Q	5,200	103¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
C. & N	1,718	116	115¾	116	116
C., M. & St. P	29,860	80¾	79¾	80¾	81¾
Do pfd	900	134¾	133¾	134¾	134¾
C., R. I. & P	5,230	85¾	83¾	83	83¾
C. St. P., M. & O	1,320	52	51	51¾	52¾
Canada So	900	57¾	57¾	57¾	58
Ches. & Ohio	1,316	23¾	22¾	22¾	23
C., St. P., M. & M	130	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Colo. Coal	650	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
C., C., C. & St. L	735	64	64¼	63¾	64¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J	400	136¾	1-7	127	
Citizens' Gas	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Chicago Gas	30,563	98¾	97¾	98¾	98¾
C., I. & L. & U. R. Y	100	107	107	107	108
D., L. & W	500	152¾	152¾	152¾	153¾
Del. & Hud	750	133	132	132	
Den. & Rio G. pfd	200	53¾	53	53	53¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	59,072	66	63¾	64¾	66¾
E. & T. H	1,600	140	140	140	
Gen. Elec	4,800	115¾	113¾	114	115¾
Great Nor. pfd	300	133¾	133¾	133¾	134¾
G. B. W. & St. P	1,730	14¾	14	14	
Hocking Val	500	29¾	29	29	29¾
Illinois Central	340	103	103	103	103¾
Lake Shore	400	133¾	133¾	133¾	134¾
Louis. & Nash	2,700	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
Lake Erie	200	25	25	25	25¾
Do pfd	110	78¾	78¾	78¾	78
L. N. A. & C	900	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Mex. Cent. Ry	110	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	155	38¼	37	38¼	37
Gen. Elec	18s	115¾	115¾	113¾	114¾
Do pfd	24	118	118	118	118
Mex. Cent	380	15	15	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	2,00	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
Westinghouse El.	200	39¾	38	38	39

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 C B & S 5s	104¾	500 C B & Q con 5s	103¾
632 Atch 4s	82@82¾	5000 Mex C 1st inc.	28
1502 Atch 2ds	67¾@68	2000 C B Q Iowa 4s	94¼
1000 U Pac Den 4s	90¾	7000 Mex Cent 4s	69
400 Atch inc	58	1000 Gas 1st	89
2000 Chi Junc 5s	99½	11000 Gen Shi L 5s	73¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9.—The market closed dull. Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 28¾@28 13-16; Lehigh Valley, 57¾@57¾; Reading 1st inc., 76½@76¾; do 2d inc., 70¾@71; do 3d inc. 63¾@63¾.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Mining quotations: Crown Point, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $2.00; Iron Silver, $1.25; North Star, $3.50; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Standard, $1.25; Union Consolidated, $1.60; Yellow Jacket, 80c; Horn Silver, 40c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $17.00; Bulwer, 20c.

CBOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—Closing prices: Allouez and Minnesota (new), 90c; Atlantic, $10.50; Boston and Montana, $32.12½; Calumet and Hecla, $288.00; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $13.50; Kearsarge, $1.75; Osceola, $65.00; Quincy, $138.00; Santa Fe Copper, $8.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $9.12½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 20c; Belcher, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.40; Bodie Consolidated, 20c; Chollar, 85c; Confidence; California and Virginia, $2.90; Crown Point, $1.05; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, $1.35; Mexican, $1.30; Mount Diablo, 50c; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, $1.00; Savage, $1.15; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 80c; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belcher, $1.50.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

A decided and altogether unexpected upturn was the feature of the local markets yesterday. There was little news of a bullish character, and it was difficult to account for the change in sentiment. By some it was ascribed to exuberance of the Democratic members of the board, but whatever it was its effect was marked, though in most cases there was a break from extreme prices, with the close fairly steady at a fair advance. The signal service map showed cloudy weather through the West and Northwest with some showers, and showers are expected today throughout the Northwest valleys and in the Northwest. The government report today will give the yield of corn per acre. The November report a year ago estimated the final yield at 26.6 bu, though the final figures increased it to 27. Some of the State figures in the November report a year ago are given to be used in comparisons:

Ohio	33.7	Kansas	26.7
Indiana	32.0	Nebraska	36.3
Illinois	31.2	Wisconsin	28.7
Iowa	36.7	Minnesota	26.5
Missouri	29.9	North Dakota	27.2

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 410 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 240 cars, and 25,000 hogs.

On the bulge in provisions there was general unloading by a number of prominent longs. Armour, Wright, Cudahy, Poole-Sherman, Logan, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, with a number of others, led the selling and prices broke off about as sharply as they had advanced.

Wheat had plenty of buyers when it started up, though no one had any very definite explanation of the advance to offer. Moore was a leading buyer, Mitchell was among the liberal purchasers, and Millmine-Bodman had a good deal to buy apparently on Eastern account. Logan sold it rather freely on orders thought to be from St. Louis.

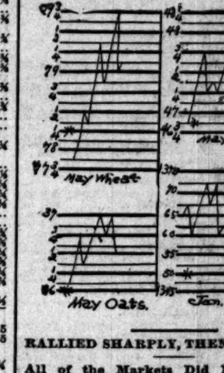
The strength in oats this week was attributed in part to the fact that a few operators from the provision pit have entered the market and are inclined to bull it, although some of yesterday's early buying was believed to be for account of a short line. Prominent among the brokers and traders favoring the buying side were Singer and Counselman.

The local stock of flaxseed made known yesterday was placed at 1,437,267 bu in regular elevators, a decrease for the week of 110,606 bu. The receipts were liberal, but owing to the approaching close of lake navigation there was an accelerated shipping movement toward Buffalo. For the corresponding week last year the stock in regular warehouses was 926,747 bu. Inspector Stevens reports a total of 57,980 bu seed of all kinds in special bins, of which 52,659 bu are in the Union elevator.

Aside from the buying of corn to close the trades of Sibley there was liberal buying by Bartlett-Frazier and Patten, who are supposed to have been on the short side of the market. Dupee, Singer, Champlin, and the provision crowd who have an interest in corn kept hustling the market all the way up and got a good many of the smaller shorts badly rattled. The feeling at the close was quite firm, though extreme prices did not hold. Perhaps some of the buying was due to the fact that the government report today will give the yield of corn to the acre and may show a large enough reduction to bring about a decidedly better feeling.

Shortly after corn made its advance there began to be talk about a prominent trader having found himself embarrassed by a lot of spreads between here and New York—sold here and bought there. It was not long before the identity of the member was established, and as J. E. Sibley is one of the best-known members of the exchange there was no end of surprise that he should be in any sort of trouble. A little investigation led to the discovery that there was not much to worry about in the matter. He stated after the close that the reports that he was in difficulty were true to a certain extent. "You see," said he, "I have a large number of spreads between here and New York placed by twenty or thirty houses here. I had corn and oats sold here for December and bought for the same month in New York. The legitimate difference that ought to exist between the two markets is much wider than the difference that has ruled during the last few weeks, and the field promised a considerable profit in selling here and buying there. But the difference instead of widening has narrowed, prices advanced here and remained stationary in the East. The result was that there has been a steady drain on me for margins and Saturday they were so heavy that my ready funds were exhausted. I notified a number of the houses having trades for me that it would be several days before I could convert some securities into cash, but that I would have ample funds to take care of all the trades. This seemed satisfactory to all but two of the houses—Milmine-Bodman and Baldwin-Farnum. Now mind I do not criticise them for their action in the matter for they have done only what they had a perfect right to do. These two houses closed the spreads in both corn and oats, buying in about 1,000,000 bu of corn and 500,000 bu of oats. There was a loss in that of perhaps 1c a bushel. I have received assurances from a number of the other houses who have trades of the same character that they will carry them as long as I wish them to. The trouble in no way involves the Sibley Elevator company, as these were trades for D. E. Sibley alone. I am embarrassed for the moment, but have ample resources, and the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted in a very short time." The spreads for his account still open are said to aggregate about 5,000,000 bu, chiefly of corn.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and January pork Nov. 9. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



RALLIED SHARPLY, THEN EASED OFF.

All of the Markets Did Better Early—Grain Held Up—Provisions Sold Off.

Wheat opened a trifle under Monday's closing figures, the depressing influence being large receipts here and in the Northwest, easier domestic markets, easy cables depressing foreign advices, the increase on passage, and increase in the English visible. When May wheat struck 78c, however, there developed a sudden demand which more than absorbed the offerings, and on a series of sharp bulges the price was carried up 1¾c, an advance that was followed by a ¾c break, the close being 79¼c, with December 5¾c discount. It is altogether likely that shorts in wheat were influenced by the marked improvement in corn, where the advance was even more pronounced. Second cables were no better than the early ones, the cash market showed only moderate activity, though prices were somewhat improved, and the estimated receipts for today were somewhat better than recent averages. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,807,700 bu and at Eastern points 605,100 bu, a total of 2,412,800 bu. Shipments from Western points were 462,500 bu and from Eastern points 273,800 bu, a total of 736,300 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 500,000 bu, the local out-inspection was 148,000 bu, and there were charters for 48,000 bu. Sales in store and to go there were 71¼@73½c for No. 2 red, 63@65c for No. 3 red, 45@54c for No. 4 red, 65¼@65¾c for No. 2 hard, 60@62½c for No. 3 hard, 71¼@72c for No. 2 spring, 60@61c for No. 3 spring, and 53½@55c for No. 3 white. Sales on the board of trade were at 67¾@68c for new and old No. 4 mixed, 39@42¾c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 43@43½c for No. 2 white.

On the larger receipts corn opened ⅜@⅝ off, but soon rallied, for a reason as first unknown but later explained by the fact that corn for a prominent operator had been bought in by his brokers, there was a sharp rally, May advancing from 46¾c to 48¾c. Offerings on the advance were light, and finally May corn was quoted at 47½c with December 4¾c discount. The discount at the close Monday was 4½c. The cables were off, outside markets were easy, and the cash demand was only moderate. Receipts at principal points were 667,100 bu, shipments 496,100 bu. The local out-inspection was 139,000 bu and there were charters for 550,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were at 42¾@43c for No. 2, No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white; 41½@41¾c for No. 3; and 41¾@42c for No. 3 yellow. Prices on board sales were at 50@55c for No. 4 red winter, 64¼@66c for No. 3 red, 41¼@55c for No. 4 spring, and 60@67c for No. 3 do.

Oats were higher all day, but the full advance of nearly 1c was not maintained to the close. Liberal buying was partly to cover a line in spite of shorts, and prices moved up in unison with wheat and corn. But after the early full advance the market was rather sensitive, with price changes frequent though narrow. Interest was almost wholly in May, which opened about 36½c, advanced to 37c, and closed at 36¾@36¾c. December sold at 32¾@32¾c and closed at 32¾c asked, with November 32c bid. Receipts at principal points were in good demand and fractionally higher. Free on board sales were at 30@33c for No. 3 mixed, 33¼@35c for No. 3 white, and 35½@36¾ for No. 2 white.

Provisions were weak from the first to the last three days of the week were weak but 50,000, about half what was expected, led to a strong opening in provisions and a sharp advance in the May product, however, fell over each other in their desire to realize, the market broke back to a point below Monday's close, and the buying was decidedly easy, trading in this pit was largely on local account. Liverpool quotations were again a trifle for lard, receipts were moderate, and cables were easy, but trading in outside markets were steady to firm. January pork closed 5c under Monday at $13.50. January lard opened 5c up at $7.92½, sold at $7.95, and finally closed at $7.87½, cash being $8.37½@8.50. January ribs opened 7½c higher at $7.02½, sold at $7.02½@7.05, back to $6.92½, and closed at $6.95 cash being $7.60@7.65. Cash sales included 200 boxes of short clear sides, December delivery, at $7.45@7.50, and 225,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

Rye continues in moderate demand, but fair strength was present, especially in cash offerings. These were wanted for shipment, and carriers advanced their bids 1c, 3 selling to go to store at 56½c early and finally at 51c. Sales by sample were at 51@52½c for No. 2 and 43c for No. 3. Futures were neglected, the strength in wheat inducing sellers to hold aloof except at material advances. For December 52c was paid and bid, and November was nominally 51c. Barley was unchanged and generally steady. Choice lots were scarce and wanted at firm prices, while medium and low grades were quiet. Free on board sales were at 45@47c for No. 3 and 36@47c for No. 4.

The flour market showed no change from that of chronic inactivity. A few small lots, as usual, sold on local account, but there was hardly enough doing to interest the hardiest bear who stood around and perfunctorily tested samples.

Millstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Bran sold at $10.00@10.25, and middlings at $11.00@12.25.

Flax receipts for two days were large at 253 cars, although actual spot offerings were but moderate. Bids were reduced, however, and sales generally 1@1½c lower, with No. 1 on track and to arrive at $1.09@1.09¾, closing about $1.09. A car of choice sold at $1.10, and 5 cars at $1.09@1.09¼. Shipments were again liberal at 118,264 bu. December sold at $1.09@1.10, part in exchange, January sold at $1.11 and closed at that. May sold at $1.14@1.16¼, part in exchange. Timothy refined was steady as it had previously advanced. The demand seemed to be satisfied, except at material concessions and more or less in the way of futures as pressing on the market. March was offered early at $1.96, at $1.95, and all the way down to $1.90 before business was made known, that being the only price, and 9c lower since Monday. Year sold sparingly at $1.86, but closed about $1.83@